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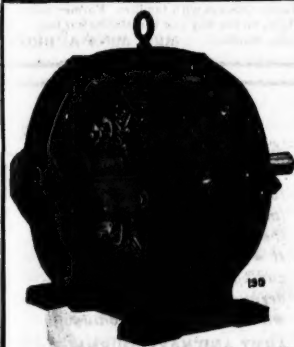
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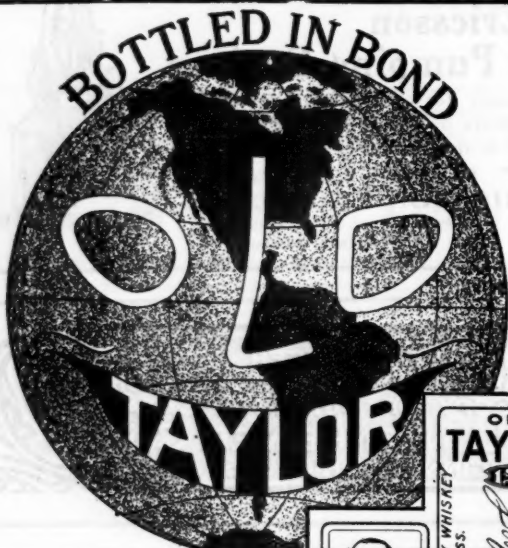
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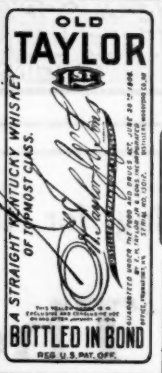
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multiplicity of splashes such as one might obtain on a calm day more careful sighting for the bigger and more destructive guns became increasingly difficult. The London Engineer has done some figuring on this subject and arrives at these conclusions: "From the results of gunlayer tests the last few years we may take the relative rate of fire of 4-inch, 4.7-inch and 6-inch guns as being, respectively, about ten, eight and six rounds per minute, with a corresponding average accuracy of 4.25, 3.25 and 3.8 hits per minute. If we assume that torpedo craft will discharge their torpedoes at a range of 1,000 yards, then boats sighted at 5,000 yards off and advancing at thirty knots might be considered likely to receive approximately 17, 13 or 15 hits per gun, respectively, in the four minutes that they would take to cover the intervening distance. On this basis the 6-inch weapon appears much more suitable than the smaller weapons." From the figures given some may not see the superiority of the 6-inch. "The weight of the 6-inch," it continues, "and the space it occupies tend to neutralize its advantages in some respects; the 50-caliber high velocity 4-inch weighs but one-quarter of what the 6-inch gun does. But with the greatly increasing size of torpedo craft a heavier projectile than 30 lbs. is necessary, and a more powerful and longer range weapon also."

Plans of Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, looking for the development of a state-wide interest in military athletics are everywhere met with great favor, and it is hoped that the tournament he has arranged to be held at Rochester, N.Y., on Saturday, Sept. 14, during the Inter-State Fair, will meet with the success it deserves. If General Verbeck, Lieut. Col. C. A. Simmons and other officers interested can develop a healthy and sane interest in athletics throughout the National Guard they will accomplish a great deal for its benefit. It is their object, as we understand it, to interest the many rather than the few, and in the past the main object at military athletic games has been mostly catering to the fewer "stars." While encouragement should be given to the latter, the larger masses of men should receive even more encouragement to improving themselves physically. It is the masses that win the battles, not the few, and it has been found by experience that the finely trained athletic stars have been the first to fall by the wayside when it comes to real campaigning. The plans for the athletic meeting in consequence deserve every encouragement, and from present indications there will be a large entry list. The difficulty at present seems to be to avoid putting in too many events, a very large number having been suggested. This would make the program too long, and it could not be finished in time. It is much better in our opinion to have a limited number of popular events that will appeal to the majority. It is very hard to get untrained men out to take part in public athletics, according to our experience, as they seem to lack confidence and fear comparison with the crack athletes in other events, and this fact should be taken into consideration. In addition to the athletic events, there will be spectacular events of interest, consisting of a land and aerial attack upon a fort, in which all the representatives present from military organizations will take part. Another event will be a gun race between sections of Field Artillery, with eight men on each gun and six horses to draw the same. The distance will be a quarter of a mile. A battery at Binghamton will compete against another battery. Entry blanks giving full particulars will shortly be issued. Capt. C. J. Dieges, 22d Engrs., 20 John street, New York city, will receive the entries for Greater New York.

Some unusual features marked the trial runs of the British battleship *Conqueror* in the matter of speed variations and true mean speed. The *Conqueror* is one of the latest design of battleships. The machinery is of the Parsons turbine type, working four shafts, and the eighteen boilers are of the Babcock and Wilcox type. The results of the trials were satisfactory. The requirement of the contract stipulated that the vessel on an eight hours' full power trial should maintain a mean horsepower of 27,000 s.h.p., but under especially easy steaming conditions a steam pressure of 230 lbs. was maintained, and the average horsepower for the whole time worked out at 28,400 s.h.p. During the trial six runs were made over the measured mile at Polperro. The performance of the ship on these runs was remarkable for two reasons. First, there was a variation in speed of only .04 knots, the speed of three consecutive runs being the same—namely, 23.133 knots, while the lowest speed, that on the first run, was 22.026 knots. Secondly, the "true mean" speed, 22.13 knots, is the best performance of any ship of the class to which the *Conqueror* belongs, and is more favorable than the rate realized by any foreign ship in correspondingly severe conditions as those exacted by the British Admiralty. The vessel was loaded to her full service draft, and there were no difficulties in the stokehold in maintaining the power. The coal consumption showed a high economy. The other trial of the ship included a thirty-hours' run at what is considered the continuous sea-steaming speed. On this trial the mean power developed was over 19,000 s.h.p. with the turbines making 286 revolutions per minute. The speed of the ship was about 19½ knots. Again the economy of fuel was a pronounced feature of the performance.

An indictment has been brought against the levee system of protection from the Mississippi's floods in the assertion that the bed of the river is rising because of the restraining power of the levees, and that there will have to be a steadily increasing height given to the

levees to continue their value. An editorial in the current issue of the Journal of the U.S. Engineers, Professional Memoirs, denies that such elevation has happened. What gives this idea birth in the mind of the layman, it says, is the fact that the river at high water has been decreased in width by from two to four miles with the natural and inevitable elevation of the water's surface in times of flood, "but there is not the slightest evidence to warrant the belief that the bottom of the river is rising to a measurable degree, while on the contrary every principle of the flow of water tends to show that such is not the case." If at any particular locality the river bed were rising the slope below that section would be increased, with a consequent increase in velocity, and the bed would be eroded until the slope readjusted itself to former conditions; but within any given length of one hundred miles the current is practically the same. That there is a slow rising of the river bed, but one that requires long cycles of time to make measurable, is made plain by the proof that at one time the mouth of the river was in the neighborhood of Cairo, Southern Illinois, and that during the past ages this mouth has advanced, due to the building up of the delta by erosion from the Mississippi Valley above Cairo, to its present position about 1,100 miles below.

Through Presidential proclamations modifying the boundary lines nearly 275,000 acres of land are eliminated from the national forests, about 65,000 acres are added, and about 55,000 acres are transferred between two forests, while a new forest is created by the division of an old unit into two. The net result is to bring down the total gross area of the national forests to about 187,400,000 acres, of which nearly 27,000,000 acres are in Alaska. To a considerable extent, however, the reductions, so far as land actually owned by the Government is concerned, are apparent rather than real, owing to heavy alienations in the tracts eliminated. Some 22,000,000 acres of the national forest gross area are not owned by the Government. The high water mark of the national forest gross area was reached in 1909, when the forest boundaries included over 194,000,000 acres. It was then realized, however, that in making the examinations on which the Presidential proclamations creating the forests were based the work had been too rapid to insure in all cases the best boundaries. Sometimes land which should have been included was left out, while at other times land was taken in which was not best suited to forest purposes. Consequently a complete overhauling and rectification of the forest boundaries was planned, and has been going on ever since. By successive proclamations President Taft has eliminated nearly 11,000,000 acres, while he has added about 4,000,000 acres.

There may be a lesson for recruit instruction in the U.S. Army in the display of bayonet efficiency at the recent Royal Naval and Military Tournament in London which has called forth the suggestion that if bayonet fighting took the place of many of the now overdone gymnastic exercises forming part of the recruit's curriculum, the whole Infantry service would be the more efficient for it. The tournament bayonet exhibition marked the great advance in form shown by the bayonet-fighting teams. It has taken twenty years, says the London United Service Gazette, to get the British army officials to realize that the teaching of the infantry soldier how to form the guards and parries as a show spectacle, was farcical, and the Japanese in the Manchurian war are credited with having had a large part in doing this. "We can remember very well when some of our enterprising adjutants were wont to have the bayonet exercises performed to music; and we have even heard of generals who were much gratified by these circus tricks. Times have changed for the better in this respect, but there is still room for improvement. In one battalion of infantry of some eight hundred officers, non-commissioned officers and men, less than twenty sets of equipment are allowed for the teaching of this excellent and useful exercise."

Mr. Arnold White, in the current issue of the National Review, says of the British Orion, Colossus, Hercules, Conqueror and Thunderer, battleships, and of the Lion and Princess Royal, battle cruisers, in which ships the mast carrying the gunnery observation station was placed abaft the funnel: "Of all constructional blunders, a blunder that forbids the possibility of hitting the target in battle practice is the most terrible." In the Lion the constructional error to which Mr. Arnold White referred has been recognized and remedied. In the report, however, of the recent arrival of the Thunderer at Plymouth the local correspondent of the Times says: "The Thunderer is the second vessel to be supplied with Vice Admiral Sir Percy Scott's 'director' firing invention. * * * It is considered remarkable that in the Thunderer the 'director' should be placed immediately abaft and above the foremost funnel, where its usefulness will be more or less neutralized by the smoke and heat. The positions of the foremost funnel and mast are relatively the same as they were in the Lion before the alterations in that ship were made."

It has been decided to make no change in the present Manual of Guard Duty. This subject is now being considered by officers on duty with the Provisional Infantry Regiment in Wisconsin, and it is supposed that their report will contain recommendations regarding guard duty, but what the result will be it is impossible to say. Meanwhile the Manual will continue as it is indefinitely. Many months would be required for a change were one to be decided upon.

There are likely to be developed muddled ideas as to the controversy over the charging of tolls to American vessels using the Panama Canal unless it be borne clearly in mind that there are two kinds of traffic affected by this controversy. One is coastwise and the other foreign commerce of American ships. Remission of tolls to both foreign and coastwise traffic is advocated by one school, while another holds that the remission should apply only to the coastwise ships, maintaining that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty prohibits discrimination in favor of American bottoms in the matter of purely foreign, not coastwise, commerce. The views of this latter school were well stated by Robert Dollar, the Pacific coast maritime expert, in a recent address before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. "We charge all vessels," he said, "engaged in the foreign trade the same rate, and as to all vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States we propose to permit them to pass through free of tolls, and inasmuch as no vessels can engage in the American coastwise trade except those flying the American flag there cannot be any discrimination. There was a law on our statute books when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed whereby we could not charge any tolls on any canal locks or improved rivers to facilitate trade between states. This law applies to foreign as well as American ships. No matter what tolls are charged it will be the public, not the shipowners, that will pay them. A rate of \$7 a ton from New York to San Francisco without tolls would become \$7 to the public, but with, say, \$2 added the rate to the public would be \$9." Noting that in 1862 American ships carried sixty-six per cent. of our foreign commerce and now only seven per cent., Mr. Dollar said that the way to develop a merchant marine for the handling of our foreign commerce and for furnishing valuable auxiliaries to our Navy in time of war is to permit Americans to buy ships where they can get them the cheapest and to operate them on the same conditions as our shipping competitors. John F. Wallace, former engineer-in-chief of the Panama Canal, says that the only section of the United States that will receive immediate and direct benefit from the opening of the canal is the Pacific coast, and here he sees Vancouver, British Columbia, becoming the metropolis of that coast and the chief port of entry on account of the freedom from shipping restrictions, fortifying this prediction by the remark made to him by an Englishman high in the British Admiralty, who at a dinner once said to him: "Wallace, civilization is to be congratulated that the United States is constructing the Panama Canal for the benefit of British commerce."

The great increase in the size of foreign destroyers is said to be back of the determination of the British admiralty to re-adopt the 6-inch gun. When the original Dreadnought was laid down the foreign destroyers were only of 400 to 500 tons displacement, whereas Great Britain was building boats of a much larger and faster type against which the 3-inch gun would be useless. The 6-inch gun was first omitted entirely as a secondary weapon in the Lord Nelson design, and as an anti-torpedo-boat weapon the 3-inch 12-pounder gun superseded it entirely in 1904 and 1905. The extended use of heavier small weapons in the primary vessels of the Powers has recently been very marked. In the United States the Michigan class, completed in 1909, followed the original Dreadnought in having 3-inch anti-torpedo weapons, but during the succeeding years this armament has increased rapidly from fourteen 5-inch in the Delaware and sixteen in the Florida to twenty-one and twenty-two, respectively, in the Arkansas and New York. Of course, the temptation to go beyond the 6-inch is always offset by the difficulty of detecting, for range finding purposes, the difference between the splash of their projectiles and those of the larger guns. With the

The New York Sun says: "The California Consolidated Oil Company, of which Admiral Robley D. Evans was president and which was exploited on the strength of Admiral Evans's name, has been smashed to bits by directors who got hold of the company's assets and did it out of its property. At present there is \$29 in the Consolidated's treasury. It owes \$2,300 to the estate of Admiral Evans for money which the Admiral advanced to keep it on its feet the last few months of its life, and it owes \$1,324 to Henry Wellington Wack, who spent that much in expenses when he was trying to run down the men who wrecked the company. Admiral Evans never made anything out of the Consolidated. He took the money which was paid to him as president's salary and put it back in the company's treasury, taking stock in return. The stock is now worse than worthless, because it is liable under the laws of California for the debts of the concern. Mr. Wack has \$11,000 in counsel fees coming to him, and these are no more likely to be collected than the \$1,324 which he spent trying to get at the root of the company's trouble. Moreover, the friends of Admiral Evans say that the Consolidated killed him. He died with a letter in his hand from J. Q. A. Walker, a director in the company. In it Walker pettified the Admiral for trying to block the tactics of the directors. Forty men and women who compose part of the stockholders' committee of the Consolidated met on Monday night in Mr. Wack's offices at 42 Broadway and performed what Mr. Wack calls the "obsequies." They heard that the property had been taken from them, that the directors had juggled them out of the best of their holdings and that the company was defunct. Perhaps not enough of them will get together to start a suit against the directors or such of them as did the greater part of the milking." Another account says: "Two thousand dupes have lost about half a million. There was one old man present, past seventy years, whose entire savings of \$1,700 have been swallowed up in California Consolidated. Several aged women were there also, half a dozen mechanics, and a couple of shop girls with drawn faces, hoping for the best and fearing the worst. The burden of their plaint was: 'We went into it because Admiral Evans was president of the company. We did not think anything would go wrong that he was connected with.' The venture dates back several years—just after Admiral Evans had been retired from active service in the Navy. The financiers made him president of the concern which was then being formed. The plan was to consolidate a group of oil wells in Southern California. They gave it a name and fixed the capital at \$10,000,000. Options were obtained on a couple of wells, and a third was purchased, the Yellowstone, about which centers the tragedy."

That our Army has one of the best rations in the world is the claim of Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, U.S.A., retired, in his essay in the July-August M.S.I. Journal on "Auto-Intoxication," which has nothing to do with the craze for automobiles, but refers to the development of toxic elements in the body through incomplete digestion or assimilation. Except in the detail of cooking he does not believe we have much to learn from the Europeans in the feeding of troops. "It is generally conceded that our ration is the most liberal and elastic as to quantity and variety, but there are some features in the preparing or cooking food that should be developed in our military hospitals. The German method of preparing decorticated vegetables for use in solid form or as vegetable purees and the more common use of alimentary pastes and puddings without eggs, in which these people excel, may well be emulated by our cooks. The Russian custom of boiling most of their food and the use of large amounts of tea as a beverage probably eliminates much intestinal disease. With the Japanese during the recent war the percentage of sick from digestive diseases was relatively small, attributed to their bland diet and the use of tea as a substitute for water. The liberal use of rice as a substitute for a nitrogenized diet undoubtedly arrests putrefaction, but with the Japanese it is a life habit, and it is generally conceded that the food of different races is not readily interchangeable. Our tropical diet should consist of a larger ratio of fruit and vegetables, provided always they are freed from cellulose, as much as possible (decorticated), and fat free meat, preferred to that containing a large percentage, and consequently high caloric value. The modern method of supplying armies with canned meats, although convenient, is attended with certain perils that cannot be ignored. Such meat cannot be thoroughly sterilized in the packing houses, and when the sealed can is subject to a long continued high temperature, as in the tropics, putrefaction is possible. Such meat, moreover, should be cooked immediately after removal from the can, thus arresting any chemical changes in their incipency and the possibility of ptomaine formation. Any consideration of diet in auto-toxemia should include a warning against the use of alcohol in any form. The very common custom in America of drinking spirits with a hearty meal may add good cheer to the repast, but certainly not perfect digestion and assimilation." Yet we have had intimate acquaintance with those who found in the drinking of a light claret at dinner a cure for indigestion of a pronounced and apparently incurable kind.

Field Marshal Sir George Stewart White, the defender of Ladysmith, who died in England on June 24, won the Victoria Cross for an act of great bravery in his earlier years. During the engagement at Charasiah, Oct. 6, 1879, in the Afghan war, Major White, finding that the artillery and rifle fire did not dislodge the enemy from a fortified hill it was necessary to capture, led an attack upon it in person. Advancing with two companies of his regiment and climbing from one steep ledge to another, he came upon a body of the enemy, strongly posted and outnumbering his force by about eight to one. His men being much exhausted and immediate action being necessary, Major White took a rifle and, going on by himself, shot the leader of the enemy. This act so intimidated the rest that they fled around the side of the hill and the position was won. Again, on Sept. 1, 1880, at the battle of Candahar, Major White in leading the final charge under a heavy fire from the enemy, who held a strong position and were supported by two guns, rode straight up to within a few yards of them and, seeing the guns, dashed forward and secured one; immediately after the enemy retired. With such a record of bravery behind him it was not to be expected twenty years later at Ladysmith that he would listen to any suggestions that he surrender that place to the Boers. His faith in being ultimately relieved was justified by the raising of the siege and by his being imperishably enshrined in the memory of fighting Englishmen for one

of the most glorious defenses of a British city in the long and splendid annals of the royal army.

The doctrine that "war is hell" has had the stamp of an Army officer, none other than General Sherman, but now comes an Army officer who makes the comparison worthless by robbing the other world of hell, as far as a convention resolution can do that, and relegates to the limbo of discarded superstitions the idea of a place of brimstone. At the convention of the International Bible Students' Association in Washington on July 8 a resolution was adopted unreservedly repudiating as thoroughly unscriptural the teaching of a place, state or condition of "hell fire and brimstone" for the torment of the wicked. The "hellfire" question was brought up by Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., who requested the association to repudiate the doctrine. It was the sense of the convention that the doctrine of a hell of punishment is driving thousands of persons into infidelity. The delegates also agreed that a majority of the Protestant ministers in the United States had privately abandoned the hell idea of future punishment, but for supposedly good reasons had hesitated to announce their change of views to their congregations.

Capt. Edward N. Johnston, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., returned on June 7 from a trip around the world. Sailing from New York March 15, Captain Johnston kept traveling east, visiting a number of European countries and Australia, until he reached Washington. While Captain Johnston was on leave of absence he took occasion to investigate the work that is being done in Australia to reorganize and build up an army. The Captain says that he was received very cordially in Australia when it became known that he was an officer in the U.S. Army. A military school modeled after West Point has been established by the Australian government, and Captain Johnston was very much interested in the prominent part which the study of the campaigns in the Civil War was given in its curriculum. When Captain Johnston visited the school a class was solving a problem involving the capture of Washington. In some respects the Australian army is in the advance of the U.S. Army. Steps have been taken, Captain Johnston says, toward the establishment of a national reserve. After a soldier has served a term of enlistment he goes into the reserve.

In a letter to the New York Sun E. J. Rauch says: "I read that on July 18 will be celebrated the centennial anniversary of the escape of Old Ironsides from the British fleet off this coast. The day is also another anniversary of a memorable event, the launching from the Philadelphia Navy Yard 'ways' of the U.S. line of battleship Pennsylvania, at that time the largest seagoing ship in the world. I saw her launched. The Russians had a man-of-war in the Black Sea at that time said to be larger than the Pennsylvania, but not carrying so many guns, and not allowed by the Turks to pass the Dardanelles, so not to be classed as a seagoing ship. I hold a discharge (my own) from the U.S. ship Constitution dated February, 1843, as first class apprentice, and believe I am the oldest survivor of service on her decks. I was born in Chester county, Pa., Nov. 6, 1825."

The 3d U.S. Infantry, which visited Watertown, N.Y., July 4, made a great hit in that city. Under command of Col. Henry Kirby it made a street parade and was reviewed by Mayor Hugo and the Aldermen, and gave an exhibition drill in Butts' Manual at the fair grounds which brought applause time and again from the crowds. A crowd estimated at 3,000 persons watched the maneuvers of the two battalions. The drills were the feature of the afternoon's program at the fair grounds. With Colonel Kirby were Major W. P. Jackson and Major W. H. Bertsch. The 3d Infantry band under Director Louis Witt furnished the music. The heat during the parade and drills was terrific and the men deserve great credit for their showing under the trying conditions. The regiment left about 4:30 o'clock for Madison Barracks.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science conferred upon Major General Wood by the Pennsylvania Military College on June 19 marks a new epoch in college degrees. Colleges from time immemorial have granted degrees in arts, science, philosophy, etc., representative of the branches of study embodied in their curriculum. Over a hundred institutions in this country maintain departments of military science and tactics, and the heads of these departments are in nearly all cases officers of the Army detailed by the War Department. Moreover, the course of instruction is governed by orders from the same source. It seems therefore particularly fitting that this initial degree should be granted to General Wood. As recorded in our issue of June 20, page 1365, General Wood has always been a steadfast advocate of military education in our schools.

The Haytian gunboat Ferrier, formerly the yacht America, which came to Philadelphia Navy Yard last April for extensive repairs, will not return to Hayti, but probably will be sold to the highest bidder. The Ferrier was brought to this country at the instance of the Navy Department, which offered to put the vessel in fighting trim after several private shipyards had declined the task. When it was learned that the Haytian government would not guarantee the payment of the \$100,000 required the extensive repair work was stopped.

The following officers were graduated from the Army Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on June 21: Capt. George S. Gibbs, Parker Hitt and Alvin C. Voris, Signal Corps; 1st Lieuts. Frank S. Bowen, 20th Inf., Charles A. Dravo, 21st Inf., Girard L. McEntee, Signal Corps; Burt W. Phillips, 27th Inf., David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav., James G. Taylor, 18th Inf., Karl Truesdell, Signal Corps; 2d Lieut. Edmund R. Andrews, 17th Inf.

One of the best object lessons in modern attack of an infantry company over open ground was that given by a picked company from the 69th N.G.N.Y., under command of Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A., at Van Cortlandt Park, New York city, July 6, referred to under our National Guard head in this issue. It proved very instructive to the participants, as well as to the military onlookers.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION IN CONFERENCE.

The Senate on July 5 passed the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 24565) substantially as reported from committee and published in our issue of June 8, page 1278. The bill appropriates \$133,000,674, an increase of \$15,000,000 over the amount voted by the House. Points of order were, however, made and sustained against several proposed features of new legislation, and they were stricken out as hereinafter noted.

An attempt was made to reduce the battleship authorization from two to one, but was defeated by a vote of 43 to 12, and the bill goes to conference with the Senate legislating for two first class ships as against the House's provision for none. Senators Bacon, Fletcher, Johnston, Kern, Pomerene, Smith of Arizona, Tillman and Williams (Democrats), and Bristow, Burton, Clapp and Gronno (Republicans) voted for one battleship. The whole matter of naval increase as between Senate and House now stands thus:

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The construction voted by the Senate includes two first class battleships, each carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$7,425,000 each.

Of the two fuel ships, to cost \$1,140,000 each, to be built in navy yards, the Senate stipulates that "one is to be built in a navy yard on the Pacific coast."

Six torpedo-boat destroyers and one tender to destroyers provided by the House are acceptable to the Senate, but the four submarine torpedo-boats are increased by four and "The Secretary of the Navy is directed to consider the advisability of stationing four of said submarine torpedo-boats at or near the mouth of the Mississippi River and the United States seaports of the Gulf of Mexico as a proper naval defense thereof, and the other four upon the Pacific coast."

"The Secretary of the Navy may build any or all of the vessels authorized in this act in such navy yards as he may designate," etc., is accepted by the Senate, which removes the restrictive clause, "except submarines."

The Senate strikes out the paragraph which would make the old appropriation for a Great Lakes gunboat available for construction of a river gunboat.

The Senate strikes out the paragraph which sought to prevent the making of repairs to battleships by the enlisted force while the ships are docked or laid up at navy yards.

The entire sections relating to contracts and the eight-hour law, placed in the bill by the House, are stricken out and the following offered by the Senate as a substitute:

The act entitled "An act limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 19, 1912, shall be in force as to all contracts authorized by this act from and after the passage of this act.

OTHER SENATE AMENDMENTS.

The Auditor of the Navy Department is directed to allow payments to hospital stewards who were granted permanent appointments May 13, 1908.

Strike out from the bill the provision "That hereafter any officer retired under the provisions of Secs. 8 and 9 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (Personnel), shall be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the grade from which he is retired."

Amend the six months' death benefit clause so as to make the benefit payable "to the widow, and, if no widow, to the children, and, if there be no children, to any other person previously designated by such officer or enlisted man."

Add: Hereafter the pay of the secretary to the Admiral of the Navy shall be \$3,000 per annum.

Add: Hereafter any naval officer on the retired list may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform at sea or on shore, and while so employed in time of peace shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of the grade from which he was retired: Provided, That no such retired officer so employed on active duty shall receive, in time of peace, any greater pay and allowances than the pay and allowances which are now or may hereafter be provided by law for a lieutenant commander on the active list of like length of service: And provided further, That any such officer whose retired pay exceeds the highest pay and allowances of the grade of lieutenant commander, shall, while so employed in time of peace, receive his retired pay only, in lieu of all other pay and allowances.

Add: The act "to authorize and provide for the disposal of useless papers in executive departments," approved Feb. 16, 1899, is hereby amended so that accumulations in the files of vessels of the Navy of papers that, in the judgment of the commander-in-chief are not needed or useful in the transaction of current business and have no permanent value or historical interest may be disposed of by the commander-in-chief by sale, after advertisement for proposals, as waste papers is practicable, or if not practicable, then otherwise, as may appear best for the interests of the Government, the commander-in-chief to make report thereon to the Secretary of the Navy; provided always that no papers less than two years old from the date of the last indorsement thereon and no correspondence, or the related papers, with officers or representatives of a foreign government shall be destroyed or disposed of by such commander-in-chief.

The Senate incorporates S. 5069, a measure favorably reported in the Senate, relating to enlistments and gratuity.

ENLISTMENTS AND GRATUITY.

The limit of expenditure for clerical services in navy yards, stations and pay offices is raised from \$254,650 to \$280,000.

That the term of enlistment of all enlisted men of the U.S. Navy other than those who are enlisted during minority shall be four years.

That the term of enlistment of any enlisted man in the Navy may, by his voluntary written agreement, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President, be extended for a period of either one, two, three or four full years from the date of expiration of the then existing four-year term of enlistment, and subsequent to said date such enlisted men as extend the term of enlistment as authorized in this section shall be entitled to and shall receive the same pay and allowances in all respects as though regularly discharged and re-enlisted immediately upon expiration of their term of enlistment, and such extension shall not operate to deprive them upon discharge at the termination thereof of any right, privilege, or benefit to which they would be entitled at the expiration of a four-year term of enlistment.

That Sec. 1573, Revised Statutes, U.S., be amended to read: "If any enlisted man or apprentice, being honorably discharged, shall re-enlist for four years within four months thereafter, he shall, on presenting his honorable discharge or on accounting in a satisfactory manner for its loss, be entitled to a gratuity of four months' pay equal in amount to that which he would have received if he had been employed in actual service: Provided, That any enlisted man in the Navy whose term of enlistment has been extended for an aggregate of four years shall, after the expiration of the preceding four-year term of enlistment upon which the ex-

tension is made and if otherwise entitled to an honorable discharge, be paid the gratuity above provided: And provided, That any man who has received an honorable discharge from his last term of enlistment, or who has received a recommendation for re-enlistment upon the expiration of his last term of enlistment, who re-enlists for a term of four years within four months from the date of his discharge, shall receive an increase of \$1.36 per month to the pay prescribed for the rating in which he serves for each successive re-enlistment: And provided further, That an extension of the period of enlistment as hereinbefore authorized, aggregating four years, shall be held and considered as equivalent to continuous service with respect to all rights, privileges and benefits granted for such service pursuant to law."

That under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, with the approval of the President, any enlisted man may be discharged at any time within three months before the expiration of his term of enlistment or extended enlistment without prejudice to any right, privilege or benefit that he would have received, or to which he would thereafter become entitled, had he served his full term of enlistment or extended enlistment: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be held to reduce or increase the pay and allowances of enlisted men of the Navy now authorized pursuant to law.

Still other amendments of the Senate are these:

Under care of lepers, island of Guam, add:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer all the lepers of Guam now segregated, and other cases that may later appear, to such island possession of the United States as in his judgment may be best adapted to the permanent care and segregation of such sufferers, and to pay the cost of their transfer and maintenance from this appropriation.

Increase total of Transportation from \$750,000 to \$843,250.

Increase total Recruiting from \$125,000 to \$145,000.

Increase amount for Outfits on first enlistment from \$870,000 to \$967,717.

Increase Naval War College maintenance from \$22,480 to \$23,750, and clerical expense from \$8,980 to \$10,250.

Under "Ordnance Stores" add: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to make emergency purchases of war material abroad: And provided further, That when such purchases are made abroad, this material shall be admitted free of duty.

Amend Smokeless powder appropriation by increasing from \$900,000 and making paragraph read:

Purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder, \$1,150,000: Provided, That the plant for the manufacture of smokeless powder at Indian Head may be enlarged and extended to meet as nearly as may be the necessities of the Navy, including the purchase of additional land, necessary dredging, the erection of additional buildings, purchase of additional machinery, and such other objects as may be necessary to the efficient extension of the plant at a total cost not exceeding \$650,000, toward which the sum of \$325,000 is hereby appropriated out of any sums in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to exchange such quantities of potassium nitrate now in store as may not be needed in the manufacture of black powder for sodium nitrate of equal value for use in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Add: Mines and Mine Appliances: For naval defense mines, appliances, and accessories for mine ships, \$100,000. Also this:

Hereafter appropriations for the naval service under the headings "Ammunition for ships of the Navy," "Fire-control instruments for ships of the Navy," "Small arms and machine guns," "Torpedoes and appliances," "Experiments, Bureau of Ordnance," "New batteries for ships of the Navy," "Arming and equipping Naval Militia," "Modernizing projectiles," "Modernizing turrets of ships of the Navy," "Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.," and "Battle compasses" shall be available for obligation for two fiscal years: Provided, That the balances unobligated on Jan. 11, 1912, under any of these appropriations shall be available for obligation until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Strike out sub-heading "Bureau of Equipment" on page 29 of the bill.

Change "wireless telegraph" and "wireless telegraphy" wherever they appear, to "radio" and "radio telegraphy."

Strike from the bill the proviso that the coal purchased by the Government shall be mined by labor that is employed not exceeding eight hours a day.

Add: Depots for Coal: To enable the Secretary of the Navy to execute the provisions of Sec. 1552 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish, at such places as he may deem necessary, suitable depots for coal and other fuel for the supply of steamships of war \$500,000: Provided, That \$75,000 of said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the survey, investigation, and report upon coal and coal fields available for the production of coal for the use of the United States Navy or any vessel of the United States.

Add: Toward the purchase and preparation of necessary sites, purchase and erection of towers and buildings, and the purchase and installation of machinery and apparatus of high-power radio stations (cost not to exceed \$1,000,000), to be located as follows: One in the Isthmian Canal Zone, one on the California coast, one on the Washington or Alaska coast, one in the Hawaiian Islands, one in American Samoa, one on the island of Guam, and one in the Philippine Islands, \$400,000, to be available until expended.

Strike out the proviso here printed in brackets and substitute the proviso which follows it:

[Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy shall report to Congress at the beginning of its next ensuing session the distribution of the duties of the Bureau of Equipment made by him under the authorization herein granted, with full statement in relation to said distribution and the performance of navy yard work therein involved:] Provided, That the Bureau of Equipment in the Navy Department be, and the same is hereby, abolished, and the duties heretofore performed under that bureau shall be distributed in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy shall judge to be expedient and proper among the other bureaus of the Navy Department.

Add the following:

That the Hydrographic Office, now assigned by law to the Bureau of Equipment, shall be attached to and be a part of such bureau of the Navy Department as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

That all available funds heretofore and herein appropriated for and such civil employees of the Bureau of Equipment as the Secretary of the Navy may designate, shall be assigned to the other bureaus of the Navy Department.

Increase appropriation maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, from \$1,500,000 to \$1,540,000.

Add \$100,000 for continuing extension of quay wall at Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard.

Add \$50,000 for rebuilding Pier No. 7 at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Navy yard, Norfolk, make item "electric" plant, instead of "electric light" plant.

Navy yard, Charleston, S.C., add for improvements to water front, \$300,000.

Add \$5,500 and authorize expenditure for paving and grading at Key West.

Add: The appropriation made by the Naval Act of June 24, 1910, for a torpedo station near the Pacific coast of the United States, is hereby reappropriated and such part as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary is made available for expenditure for the same purposes at the naval station, Puget Sound, Wash.

Add \$130,000 to the \$3,350,000 limit put upon the cost of the Pearl Harbor drydock, and make the present bill's appropriation of \$1,500,000 to "continue" instead of "complete" the structure.

Add: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to purchase, from the appropriation "Naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, fresh-water system," made by the Act of March 4, 1911, one acre, more or less, of land in the island of Oahu, terri-

tory of Hawaii, for the location of wells for supplying fresh water to the naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and to acquire a right of way for a pipe line from such wells to the naval station.

Naval training station, Rhode Island, include \$5,000 appropriation for underground conduit and lighting system.

Add the following:

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to arrange for the exchange of data with such foreign almanac offices as he may from time to time deem desirable with a view to reducing the amount of duplication of work in preparing the different national nautical and astronomical almanacs and increasing the total data, which may be of use to navigators and astronomers available for publication in the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac: Provided, That any such arrangement shall be terminable on one year's notice: Provided further, That the work of the Nautical Almanac Office during the continuance of any such arrangement shall be conducted so that in case of emergency the entire portion of the work intended for the use of navigators may be computed by the force employed by that office and without any foreign co-operation whatsoever: Provided further, That any employee of the Nautical Almanac Office who may be authorized in any annual appropriation bill and whose services in whole or in part can be spared from the duty of preparing for publication the annual volumes of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac may be employed by said office in the duty of improving the tables of the planets, moon, and stars, to be used in preparing for publication the annual volumes of the office: Provided further, That Sec. 435, Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed.

Make following additional appropriations:

Indian Head Proving Ground: One set of double quarters for commissioned officers \$18,000.

Naval Magazine, Fort Lafayette, N.Y.: Dredging channel, etc., \$15,000.

Naval Magazine, Lake Denmark, N.J., include appropriation for water mains, \$4,000; fire wall \$5,000.

Naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., improvements to waterfront \$2,200; assembly and repair shop \$50,000.

Naval Magazine, Hingham, Mass., one general magazine \$13,000; shell house \$20,000.

Medical Department, increase appropriation from \$400,000 to \$430,000.

Appropriate for dental outfits and material, \$15,000.

The Senate, with slight changes, adopts the provisions as amended by its committee, and noted in our issue of June 8, for a Navy dental corps of thirty surgeons. The Senate adds the proviso:

That of the dental surgeons hereby authorized to be appointed to the said Medical Reserve Corps and to the said dental corps, the whole number ordered to active duty shall not exceed the number the Secretary of the Navy may deem actually necessary to the health and efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and in time of peace the number shall not exceed the proportion of one dental officer to 1,000 of said personnel.

Provision is also made that pharmacists shall, after six years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief pharmacists after passing satisfactorily such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and shall, on promotion, have the rank, pay and allowances of chief boatswain.

Subsistence Navy is increased from \$492,299.36 to \$520,000.

The restriction following authorization of aeroplanes, "not to exceed \$10,000" is removed from the bill. The same course is taken in regard to the limitation of \$20,000 aeroplane machinery expenditure.

Under the Naval Academy Commissary Department a proviso is added, That such additional payments from the midshipmen's commissary fund, as the Superintendent of the Naval Academy may deem necessary, may be made to the waiters herein authorized.

The Senate strikes from the bill the House paragraphs amending and re-enacting the legislation of 1879 as to composition of Naval Academy Board of Visitors, and offers the following:

Expenses of the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy, being mileage and \$5 per diem for each member for expenses during actual attendance at the Academy and for clerk hire, carriages, and other incidental and necessary expenses of the board, \$3,000.

Salary increases of \$200 each are made for the chief clerks in office of the Paymaster and of the Adjutant and Inspector.

From "Fuel, Marine Corps," the proviso is stricken out "That the coal shall be mined by labor that is employed at not exceeding eight hours per day."

OUT ON POINT OF ORDER.

The following proposed new legislation offered as committee amendments was stricken from the bill on point of order:

That all officers of the Navy who, since the third day of March, 1899, have been advanced or may hereafter be advanced in grade or rank pursuant to law shall be allowed the pay and allowances of the higher grade or rank from the dates stated in their commissions.

That hereafter commissioned officers of the staff corps of the Navy who are graduates of the Naval Academy below the rank of captain shall be promoted in rank with the officer of the line with whom or next after whom they take precedence on the list of order of precedence of the Navy, and to carry out this provision temporary changes shall be made, when necessary, in the numbers of the various grades and ranks established by law for the staff corps: Provided, That there shall be no other promotion in grade or rank in any staff corps except in accordance with this act and all laws and acts in conflict with this provision are hereby repealed: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be held to increase the total number of officers in any staff corps as now fixed by existing laws and provided for in this act.

Creating the ranks of admiral and vice admiral and providing for the appointment of such officers.

Granting authority to employ the services of an advertising agent in advertising for recruits, Marine Corps. [No objection, however, was raised to the same provision under "Naval Recruiting" placed in the bill by the House.]

Mr. Hobson's bill for the creation of a Council of National Defense, which the committee offered as an amendment to the Appropriation bill, likewise went out on point of order.

SENATE DEBATE ON NAVAL BILL.

During the debate in the U.S. Senate on the Naval Appropriation bill July 5 Mr. Johnston, of Alabama, said: "Our duty and responsibility is plain. We must maintain a Navy reasonably adequate to police our shores and our dependencies. We must by world treaties secure to the Philippines immunity from seizure and attack, open them to the enlightenment and development of all nations, and extend our weary protectorate until such time as the gradual civilization of the waste places of the earth has reached those islands and made their people fit for self-government. For these purposes we need no annual multiplication of vessels of war nor dollar diplomats. We need a State Department with the love of humanity for its guide and the example and conviction of a great people to back stand it."

Mr. Perkins: "Mr. President, I hope the amendment proposed by the Senator from Alabama [to provide for the construction of only one battleship] will not be unanimously recommended by the Committee on Naval Affairs, with the exception of one member, fourteen of the fifteen members constituting that committee being in favor of it. I have prepared a short statement in regard to the amendment of the committee, which I ask the

secretary to read at this time." Included in this statement was the following:

"Your committee has deemed it advisable to recommend the construction of two battleships. The progress of the great nations in naval construction is such as to compel the United States to add yearly to its fleet fighting vessels of the greatest possible efficiency in order not to fall so far behind in offensive and defensive strength as to invite aggressive policies by other countries. The opening of the Panama Canal will be followed by changes in the great trade routes of the world, and the United States, through its ownership and control of the new waterway, will be brought into closer contact with the great world Powers than ever before, and the latter will have interests in the Western Hemisphere which do not now exist. The Caribbean Sea will become one of the centers of the world's greatest commercial activity, in which all the great nations will play prominent parts. The concentration of the trade interests of all the great maritime countries at the Isthmus of Panama will necessitate on the part of these countries such action as all nations take to safeguard their commerce, and there will be an incentive for the exhibition of foreign naval and military strength in the waters contiguous to the canal, which has hitherto been lacking. The new interests which other nations will have in the Western Hemisphere on account of the new trade routes established through the Panama Canal will almost surely bring into the field of international discussion as never before the so-called Monroe Doctrine, and the United States, as its promulgator and sponsor, will doubtless have to deal with questions arising thereunder, some of which may well be such as to render it advisable to have adequate naval strength behind official negotiations. Such naval strength is secured mainly through battleships, the floating force which, when necessity arises, must meet and contend with battleships of a foe. If we are to maintain ourselves upon the sea, our offensive strength must be at least equal to that of any probable antagonist. For the past four years the United States has stood next to Great Britain in sea power. To-day she has yielded that place to Germany. Not only in gross tonnage of naval vessels is Germany far ahead—1,087,399 tons against 885,066—but in real fighting strength as represented by battleships."

Mr. Overman: "I should like to inquire how many battleships are now being built and how many have been contracted for that are in process of building at this time?"

Mr. Perkins: "There are twenty-nine already constructed and ready for service. Four are under construction and two have been authorized. If the recommendation of the Committee on Naval Affairs is adopted by Congress two more battleships will be authorized."

Mr. Overman: "So that if this appropriation is made it will make eight battleships provided for by law but not completed?"

Mr. Perkins: "Yes."

Mr. Overman: "If we provide for two battleships now, how long will it take to construct them?"

Mr. Perkins: "It will be six months before the plans are ready, and it will be two or three years, at least, before they are completed."

Mr. Overman: "How about the two that we have not even contracted for which were required to be built?"

Mr. Perkins: "They have been referred to the General Board of the Navy for the preparation of plans, and so forth, and, as I understand, bids are about to be asked for their construction."

Mr. Poinceter: "It is only commonplace to cite the fact that not only in our own experience, but in that of England itself, and that of all the great nations of the world, their success and their greatness have been due to their navy, to their command of the sea. That was the case with the Empire of Rome. England never would have survived the attacks of Napoleon if it had not been for the superiority of her fleet, the superiority of her admirals, her command of the sea. We cannot blind ourselves to the fact that we are facing the contingency, at least, of foreign difficulty, not only in the Atlantic, but in the Pacific. The danger is constantly increasing; the possibility of those difficulties is becoming more acute year by year as the pressure of population and the struggle for existence become more acute in the great nations bordering upon those oceans. We are compelled to be prepared to defend ourselves. The moment we cease to maintain an armament, that moment we become a prey to the necessities and to the ambitions of the nations which rival us upon the Atlantic and upon the Pacific. We have had practical experience already with Japan and with England and with Germany—I hope the incidents will not be repeated, but they are matters of recent history—when we were able to maintain the honor of the United States, not through diplomacy, not through negotiations, but because our diplomacy was backed up by an adequate fleet. The only way we can continue to maintain the honor of this country, so long as the program of military armament by other nations is continued, is to continue to be able to use force when it is necessary."

Mr. Heyburn: "Think how much more desirable it is to keep an enemy out of the country than it is to take care of him after he gets into the country. We do not want foreign soldiers landed upon American soil. When they are once landed we are confronted with a very different proposition. The Navy of our country is, and should be, primarily intended to protect our people against the invasion of foreign foes, and it has always met the necessity."

In the debate on the section of the bill relating to the eight hours law Mr. Heyburn said: "In my judgment Congress went beyond its powers in saying that a man might not contract for his own time and sell it by the hour or by longer periods or sections. I do not believe it is within the power of Congress to say that a man shall or shall not work, except in the case of a conviction for an infraction of the law in the nature of a punishment. I do not believe that Congress had any more right to say that a man should not work more than eight hours than to say that he should work more than eight hours. I believe that the right of individual contract for the services of the individual is one of those inalienable rights that cannot be controlled or disturbed by legislation. Congress thought otherwise—I will not say in its wisdom, but in its hours of inattention and forgetfulness. It seemed to think—"

Mr. Gallinger: "Mental aberration."

Mr. Heyburn: "Yes; mental aberration. I would not like to have it said or thought that I ever so far forgot or was tempted to disregard the right of the citizen as to accede to such a proposition as that contained here, simply because we are going to add probably three or four or five million dollars to the cost of our battleships for which we are just providing."

Mr. Gallinger: "More than that."

Mr. Heyburn: "Yes; the Senator on my left says more than that. But we are talking about economy, and we are chessparing, and quibbling, and trifling over these matters under the pretense of economy. We will sit here and vote for a provision that will add 25 or 30 per cent. to the cost of these battleships. How does that appeal to Senators who are opposing the building of battleships because they cost money? It is a question

of stop and look and listen; and that admonition might well be posted in plain view upon the walls of this Chamber when we have such sensational legislation, legislation that originates in the ingenious minds of those who are engaged in farming labor, making their living off of laboring men without performing any services or giving any equivalent therefor. Some day the laboring men will rise up and rend those barnacles from one end of the country to the other."

Speaking of the provision forbidding enlisted men or seamen doing repair work Mr. Lodge said: "There is no intention, and never has been any intention, on the part of the Department to have any work done by enlisted men which ought properly to be done by the mechanical force employed in the different yards. I have had a great deal of complaint from the great yard at Boston in regard to the use of enlisted men, and I am desirous, if there is anything wrong in that direction, to have it remedied. But this clause as it came from the House is so drastic that it would prevent anything being done on the ship of the most trifling character if it happened to be in a navy yard. It says, 'Repair work belonging to any recognized trade.' They could not put in an electric lamp, they could not do anything, under the provision as it stands."

Mr. Perkins: "Mr. President, I wish to say, in addition to the statement just read at the desk, that on the battleship Kansas there are 856 enlisted men, and with the officers and marines, there are about a thousand souls. Of the enlisted men there are detailed to the engine room 256 and ten officers. A large percentage of them are enlisted as engineers or mechanics. They get from two to three times the pay of the bluejackets, the sailorman. As all Senators understand, there are machines, such as dynamos for the generation of electricity, hoisting engines for hoisting the anchors, and so forth, for sanitary and many other purposes on shipboard. To say that enlisted men shall not repair them seems to me a travesty upon their duty. I hope, therefore, that the amendment will not prevail and that the committee's recommendation will be sustained."

WHY THE PANAMA ROUTE WAS CHOSEN.

On reading the paper by Lieut. James Gordon Steese, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in the July-August Professional Memoirs on the Army Engineers and the canal, one is impressed with the absence of a good history of the reports of U.S. naval officers, many of whom made repeated surveys and reconnaissances during the entire time that the Panama Canal project was under consideration. The large part the Army has had in the canal is well recorded, but it would seem that some naval historian might find a good field for an interesting collection of these reports by Navy officers. Because the Isthmian Canal Commission of 1899-1901 recommended the Nicaragua route after investigating all nineteen possible canal routes many have been led to believe that the highest expert opinion of the United States originally favored the Nicaragua route, but Lieutenant Steese shows that this favoring of the Nicaragua plan was due to the exorbitant demand of more than a hundred million dollars by the French company for its canal rights. As soon as this figure was cut to the reasonable forty millions the commission agreed on Panama. Lieutenant Steese describes the varied parts played by the Army Engineers on the Isthmus. The route for the Panama Railroad was laid out in 1849 by Engineers under Col. George W. Hughes, U.S. Topographical Engineers, then under the direction of the War Department. A survey for a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec was made in 1852 by a scientific commission under direction of Major J. G. Barnard, Corps of Engrs. The report of a survey made for the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company in 1850-52 was submitted by President Fillmore, at the request of the company, to Col. J. J. Albert and Lieut. Col. W. Turnbull, U.S. Topographical Engineers. They recommended changes and modifications. Lieut. Nathaniel Michler, U.S. Topographical Engineers, verified and reported on the Atrato-Truando route in 1857-58. This was the first line in the Atrato Valley that could base its claim of practicability upon full and reliable data, and, moreover, was the first line pronounced feasible for a canal without locks or dams. Lieut. J. St. C. Morton, U.S. Top. Engrs., was one of the four members of a commission to report on the Chiriqui route in 1860. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, was chairman of a committee of three to investigate the causes of the deterioration of the harbor of Greytown (Nicaragua route) in 1865. In 1872 President Grant appointed an inter-oceanic canal commission of three members, of which General Humphreys was chairman, and which reported in favor of the Nicaragua route in 1879.

Among the reports submitted to the commission were those of Major Walter McFarland, C.E., on the Nicaragua, Darien and Atrato River routes. Major McFarland was assisted in his surveys by Capt. W. H. Heuer, C.E. "The other reports were mostly by U.S. naval officers, many of whom made repeated surveys and reconnaissances during the entire time that the canal project was under consideration." The Nicaragua Canal Board appointed in 1895, and known as the Ludlow Commission, had for chairman Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, C.E. Col. Peter C. Hains, C.E., was one of three members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission appointed in 1899. Gen. Henry L. Abbot (Colonel, C.E.) was invited to become a member of the Comité Technique of the French Panama Canal Company. General Abbot continued to be its consulting engineer till the final transfer of its property to the United States in 1904. Col. Peter C. Hains and Lieut. Col. O. H. Ernst, C.E., were two of the nine members of the Isthmian Canal Commission of 1899-01 which investigated all the nineteen canal routes and reported in favor of the Nicaragua in view of the fact that the French company demanded \$109,000,000 for its rights. On this demand being reduced to \$40,000,000 the commission submitted a supplementary report in favor of Panama, the more desirable route from an engineering point of view. In March, 1904, Major W. M. Black and Lieut. Mark Brooke, C.E., were sent to the Isthmus to check up the French reports, property, etc.

There were no members of the Corps of Engineers on the Isthmian Canal Commission of 1904, but Capt. C. E. Gillette accompanied the commission on its first visit to the Isthmus in April, 1904. Later Major Gillette submitted a project for a lock canal for the consideration of the International Board of Consulting Engineers of 1906. In the transfer of the French properties to the United States on May 4, 1904, Lieut. Mark Brooke was directed by the Attorney General of the United States to take possession of all the property. Gen. Peter C. Hains and Col. O. H. Ernst were two of the seven members of the Isthmian Canal Commission of 1905-07. Major George W. Goethals was a member of the committee of the Board of National Defense which visited the Isthmus in 1905 and formulated the first fortification

project. Capt. John C. Oakes was secretary of this board. The present commission was appointed in 1907, Majors Goethals, Gaillard and Sibert being three of the seven members. At present four of the seven are officers of the Corps of Engineers. Under the scheme of education, introduced by General Marshall in 1909, for junior officers, all Engineers members of the class of 1909, U.S. Military Academy, were on duty and instruction on the Isthmus under the orders of the chairman from December, 1909, to May, 1910. Similarly, the class of 1910 were on the Isthmus from November, 1910, to June, 1911, and the class of 1911 is at present on the Isthmus.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Fearing that many of the subscribers to the Army Relief Society may be disappointed that no annual report is issued this year, the Board of Managers asks the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to give this explanation to its readers, many of whom are members of the society.

No one but the President and Corresponding Secretary, who conduct all of the business of compiling the year-book, knows the labor involved in collecting, correcting, and editing reports from widely separated branches and committees. The society has no salaried assistants, no board rooms or expensive administrative machinery. Its members, busy men and women, give freely and generously of their time. The labor involved in the matter of the year-book would not have been considered, but for the need of rigid economy, arising from the rapidly increasing demands on the resources of the society. The annual reports show that the expenses have more than doubled during the two last years.

The Relief Committee reports over forty cases of widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men receiving monthly allowances, besides numerous small payments to tide them over emergencies. The Committee on Education has at this date forty-one children who are being assisted in their education, some at the public schools, others at preparatory schools and colleges. Much help has been given in the way of loans and many gifts of money have been accepted which the recipients hope to be able to return to the society.

Most of the cases referred to the society come, not from the beneficiaries themselves, but are presented by some one who has happened to have learned of the need of aid. In some cases the recipient has never before heard of the Army Relief Society. So many of our Army widows have hidden away with their children where living is inexpensive. It is seldom that a case referred to the board is not favorably acted upon, except in such cases as do not come within the scope of its constitution. There has been a suggestion made that the constitution be amended to include relatives other than widows and orphans, but in the present financial condition of the society this has not seemed best; opening up as it might unknown complications. There have doubtless been many officers and enlisted men whose mothers were in a measure dependent upon them for support. If all such cases were now presented for relief, the society might find itself unable adequately to carry on the work for which it was organized. If the society should ever find itself in possession of an assured income such an amendment might be considered.

Fortunately, as the work of the society increases, interest in it broadens. Five new names have this year been added to the list of life members, by the payment of one hundred dollars or more. Four new regimental sections have been formed, and a section in Philadelphia which promises to be the nucleus of a branch. Encouraging reports have been received from the six existing branches: Branch 1, the New York branch, reports many generous gifts which will do much to make up for the shortage caused by the omission of the usual Governors Island garden party, which was postponed out of respect to the memory of Major General Grant. Branch 2, the Washington branch, is fortunate in being able to hold its own; its members being mostly of the Army are subject to constant changes which make the collection of dues slow and uncertain. Branch 3, the West Point branch, is always most interesting, including as it does the contribution from the Army and Navy football game. Branch 4, the Leavenworth branch, has added the 6th, 9th, and 10th Cavalry and 11th Infantry to its regimental sections and is endeavoring to bring in all other regiments not yet organized into sections. Branch 5, the Artillery branch, reports a gain over last year's receipts; two of the five new life members having given their contributions through this branch. Branch 6, the Philippine branch, sends a contribution of \$2,085, the proceeds of an entertainment given for the benefit of the society.

The annual meeting of the society was held as usual, and the officers are practically the same as last year, with the exception of the Treasurer. Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, jr., takes the place of his father as a trustee, and Mr. Cornelius R. Agnew, of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is the Treasurer. The Army Relief Society can never sufficiently thank the Treasurer and Trustees, those busy men who have taken time to care for its income and safely invest its surplus in order that a reserve fund may be established which it is hoped will soon reach the one hundred thousand mark. The society has been called upon to mourn the death of four of its most distinguished and loyal members, Hon. John Bigelow, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Col. John J. McCook and Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A.

NAVAL EFFICIENCY AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The Scientific American has this appreciative notice of the work of our Navy: "The reluctance of the House of Representatives to provide the necessary appropriations to carry out the very reasonable program for maintaining our Navy at its proper relative strength, looks like a very poor recognition of the high state of efficiency to which our existing fleets have been carried."

"There may be other departments of the Government which can show an equal rate of improvement; but we are certain that there are none which can excel the record which has been made during the past two or three years by our Navy Department."

"At the last analysis, the object of the money which has been spent and the infinite care, thought, patience, and hard work, which have so markedly characterized every branch of the Navy Department, is the maintenance on the high seas of a fleet of battleships and cruisers, characterized by the highest efficiency, and at all times ready for immediate action at the call of the Government."

"Everyone who is at all familiar with conditions in the Navy to-day knows that this efficiency has been realized beyond the most sanguine expectations. Not

only are the latest battleships which have gone into commission among the most powerful and most completely protected in the world, but the efficiency of these ships, as shown in target practice under battle conditions, is such as to warrant the belief that our gunners lead the world in the accuracy and rapidity of their fire at the longest ranges."

"The fighting efficiency of our battleships of to-day, as compared with that of the fleet which fought under Sampson and Schley during the Spanish-American War, shows an improvement which is scarcely believable except by those who, like the writer, have had an opportunity to witness the work of the fleet from one of the battleships engaged. This improvement has been succinctly stated by Mr. Meyer, the Secretary of the Navy, more than once during the past few months. A comparison shows that, whereas the percentage of hits in 1898 was 3 1/2 with the large guns, firing about once in five minutes at short range, the percentage of hits in the firing last year at the San Marcos was 33 1-3, the range being 10,000 yards, and the present rate of firing a single 12-inch gun being about ten shots in five minutes. This rather overestimates the work at Santiago and underestimates the work to-day. A roughly drawn comparison shows that we are about 1,200 times better in gunnery efficiency than we were at Santiago."

"So far then as the ability of our battleships and cruisers to hit the enemy hard and often at great ranges is concerned, it is certain, if we may adopt a current phrase, that the country is 'getting its money's worth.' If the pruning knife of economy must be used, it would be wise, surely, to spare a tree which is yielding such abundant fruit."

RELIEF WORK OF ARMY ACKNOWLEDGED.

No section of the Mississippi Valley was more deplorably overrun by the raging waters of the Mississippi during the high flood than the St. Francis basin and contiguous territory. The people of the low territory lingered behind the levees, hoping against hope, until the break came. Almost overnight great sections embracing thousands of acres were literally buried beneath the torrent. The flood stricken sufferers fled to Memphis and other high points.

In formulating plans for taking care of these people who grow the cotton that is sold in Memphis and who buy the goods that are made in Memphis, the citizens of the city entrusted the care of these people to a committee of eight prominent business men. This committee received and disbursed over \$18,000. In their report appearing in the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, July 5, the committee say:

"The work of the committee would have been utterly inadequate to extend the necessary aid in rescuing and feeding these unfortunate people had it not been for the very prompt and efficient relief offered by the National Government, through Major James E. Normoyle, of the Commissary Department. Major Normoyle took charge of the situation in the upper Mississippi Valley with headquarters in Memphis and co-operated promptly and most efficiently with the committee in every detail of the work, never withholding government relief when needed. The appreciation of the committee of Major Normoyle's services, as well as those under him, is best set out in the following letter of the committee to the Secretary of War:

"Memphis, Tenn., May 24, 1912.

"Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.: Dear Sir—We, the citizens' relief committee for flood sufferers, Memphis, Tenn., take this occasion to thank you for the prompt and efficient relief rendered the destitute in our district. The officers detailed for this work were men of exceptional ability. By their untiring efforts, the work was handled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The greatest possible good has been done, and in the most economical and efficient manner that could possibly be hoped for. All worthy and deserving were given adequate relief."

"Great credit is due your Major J. E. Normoyle who, at once, proved himself equal to the occasion by his promptness in effecting an efficient organization which assured, from the start, prompt relief to the destitute, and a judicious and economical distribution of supplies. This committee was in close, personal touch with Major Normoyle while he was at Memphis, and has been in daily communication with him since he went South, and we want to assure you that, in our judgment, no officer could have been sent here who could have rendered more satisfactory service to the people and the Government. Major Normoyle, through his broad mind and good judgment, has won for the Government the praise and good-will of all of our people."

"It will probably be gratifying to you to know that a deep impression has been made on our people by the prompt action of the Government in coming to their relief, and we know it has established a closer relationship between the officers of the National Government and the people of Memphis."

"As this work has been closed, it is very gratifying for us to advise you that everybody that needed help has had ample relief; and, in addition, no complaints as to the distribution, everybody is thoroughly satisfied and highly appreciates the relief rendered by the Government. Yours most cordially,

"CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE."

The appreciation of the committee for the aid rendered by Major Clarke S. Smith is best set out by the following letter to Major Smith:

"Memphis, Tenn., May 24, 1912.

"Major Clarke S. Smith, C.E., care Custom House, Memphis, Tenn.: Dear Sir—We the citizens' relief committee, want to express to you our appreciation of the great assistance that you have rendered us in extending help to the thousands of people living in the lowlands tributary to Memphis before the levee broke, and also for the help you have given us in extending relief to the destitute after the breaking of the levee. We assure you that all persons assisted by us, and with your help, appreciate, from the bottom of their hearts, all that has been done for them and we want to thank you personally for your untiring efforts and your assistance to our committee. Yours most cordially,

"CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE."

The committee sent the following letter to Capt. S. McP. Rutherford, who assumed control of the Memphis district when Major Normoyle was called South by flood conditions:

"Memphis, Tenn., May 24, 1912.

"Capt. S. McP. Rutherford, Memphis, Tenn.: Dear Sir—We, the citizens' relief committee, take this occasion to thank you for your untiring efforts in behalf of the flood sufferers; also for the great assistance which you have rendered our committee. Your work has been entirely satisfactory to all of us, and we assure you that it has been a great pleasure to have had you with us. Each and every member of our committee enter-

tains for you the highest personal regards, and we wish for you the greatest future success. Yours most cordially,

"CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE."

PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Sparta, Wis., July 8, 1912.

There was the usual crowd at the band concert at our camp near Reedsburg Sunday afternoon, June 30; also the usual interest was shown by that crowd in everything relating to soldier life. Many of the visitors came up the Baraboo River in motor boats or canoes; in fact, the headlights of motor boats on the river could be seen from our tents long after taps. Lieutenant Brown left camp the latter part of last week to go direct to the reservation near Sparta to prepare targets, dummy figures, etc., for the regiment to attack Saturday, July 6, as it approaches the reservation. A description of this attack is given below. A thunderstorm a few miles east of us, another to the southwest during the afternoon cooled the atmosphere, making it a very pleasant night for sleeping. There was also a light shower at camp during the night, but not enough to lay the dust on the road the following day. The sand and dust that day, Monday, July 1, was the worst of the trip, but wagons and auto trucks did not have the least trouble in keeping up, and came in camp with the troops. At first it was thought that the auto trucks would have trouble whenever deep sand was encountered, but now we are disposed to believe that the early trouble was due more to the inexperience of the chauffeurs under such conditions than to the fault of the trucks.

Beginning July 1 supplies will be forwarded from the depot at Madison by rail, all of the auto trucks of the supply train having been discharged at the end of their work on June 30. We reached camp July 1 at 10:30 a.m.; distance marched nine and a half miles. The camp is about three and a half miles southeast of Woneoc, on a branch of the Baraboo River. Captains Bjornstad and Fiske continued on to the reservation near Sparta July 1 to assist in preparing for the attack problem, with ball cartridges, on July 6. In view of their absence there will be no tactical problems for the regiment to solve until then.

THE BAND LEADER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

The first accident to our personnel occurred this week, and it has cast a gloom over the entire camp. The chauffeur of one of the auto trucks was explaining the mechanism of his machine to one of the officers when, suddenly and unexpectedly, the machine darted forward, and before the chauffeur could jump in and stop it it had gone through the mess tent of the band, tearing it down and running over Mr. Savoca, the band leader, who was lying down resting in the shade of the tent. It ran across his left shoulder, diagonally across his left side and left arm. Everything possible was done for him by the medical staff, but he died early the evening of the same day, and the following day his body was sent to Fort Sheridan, his home station, for burial. Many saw the accident, but no one could explain how it happened, it was all so sudden; but everyone is certain of one thing, it was just one of those unaccountable accidents for which no one was to blame.

MARCHES AND CAMP.

The march on July 2 was a little longer than usual, about eleven miles; but it was cool until about nine o'clock, so that no one seemed to mind it and very few fell out. The first five miles was sandy, but all of the auto trucks except one came through without help. The camp of this day was made in the fair grounds at El Roy, once more on the banks of the Baraboo River. Drinking and cooking water were obtained at neighboring farmhouses, the animals being watered at the river. The day was rather warm until near sunset, but cool and pleasant after that.

Wednesday, July 3, was clear and warm until about 8 a.m., after which it was cloudy and cool, with light rains. Hence the marching was pleasant, notwithstanding considerable dust. Camp was made about two miles northwest of Kendalls, on a small stream, and again we had to depend on farmers for drinking water. Distance marched about nine and a half miles. Ground sufficient for the entire command could not be obtained in this vicinity, so that headquarters and the 1st Battalion are in one field and the remainder in another about 500 yards distant. Kendalls is a small town, with very few attractions for the men, so that the Fourth was spent quietly in camp by the big majority. Also we have had very few visitors at this camp. The soil is light, sandy, and the country generally not so prosperous in appearance as that through which we have previously passed; hence it is not so thickly settled. Colonel Morrison went on to the camp at Sparta to assist in the preparations for the exercises on July 6. Major Helmick, I.G. Dept., made the camp a visit on July 4, to determine, if possible, the reasons why the quitters left the column the first week of the march, and no doubt he will find just as the rest of us have, namely, that they are just the natural softies, skulkers, dead beats to be found in every organization whenever there is any serious work to do.

A rainstorm of considerable violence visited us on July 4 and lasted about an hour. Several tents were blown down, but no other damage was done. The sun came out in time to dry out everything before night. The depot at Madison was closed July 4 and moved to the permanent camp near Sparta, as we were much nearer the latter place on that date. The march on July 5 was very trying in several respects. Excessive atmospheric humidity made a very hot day almost unbearably hot. The thirteen miles covered included two very high hills; in fact, the second one was considerable of a mountain.

In coming down the western slopes of these hills splendid views of a very picturesque section of country were obtained. The rain of the preceding day washed everything clean and clarified the atmosphere, so that we obtained these beautiful views under very favorable circumstances. This is a section of high and beautifully timbered hills, and the little towns of Wilton and Norwalk are prettily nestled among them. Soldiers have ceased to be a curiosity to the people of this section, as they have seen the troops from Fort Sheridan several times going to and returning from the reservation near Sparta; hence they take our presence as a matter of course, and manifest very little enthusiasm.

More men fell out July 5 than usual, but most of them caught up at the halts and came into camp with the regiment. The transportation balked at the high hills this day also, mule teams as well as auto trucks, so that it did not reach camp until about two hours after the

troops, but they all came through safely. This is our last camp before the permanent one on the reservation, and everybody is happy at the thought. It also happens to be very prettily located, at the northwest edge of Norwalk, with a splendid spring near at hand and a branch of the La Crosse River on two sides of the camp.

A HARD DAY'S MARCH.

Everybody realized that Saturday, July 6, was going to be a hard and busy day; hence, as a rule, they retired early on the evening of July 5. Reveille on July 6 was at four o'clock and the column was on the road at 5:35. The weather was warm even at the start; at noon it was uncomfortably hot, and by 3 p.m. it was like a furnace. The troops took the most direct route for Silver Creek Summer Resort and Upper Pass. On account of poor roads and deep sand the transportation turned west on the Sparta-Tomah road, thence via Lower Pass. Even with this precaution they had a hard time. One of the auto trucks broke down and the remainder of the transportation did not reach camp until after six o'clock. Hence we had a fashionably late dinner, instead of the usual six o'clock supper.

THE ENEMY ATTACKED.

The troops reached Silver Creek Summer Resort at 10:20 and rested until noon, ostensibly for a careful reconnaissance of the hostile position, while the division was closing up and preparing for the general attack which was to be made by it. Our Cavalry and mounted scouts had reported that the hostile division had entrenched a position along the southern slope of the hills covering the approaches to all the passes from Lower Pass on the west to Upper Pass on the east. The Provisional Regiment was assigned the sector located on 1050-1040 Hill, the extreme left of the hostile line. In moving to position Colonel Getty marched the regiment direct to Hill 1020 and under cover of it. On arriving there the regiment was halted, when Colonel Morrison and all the other observers, Colonel Getty, his field and staff officers proceeded to the top of the hill about 1,800 yards from the hostile position, for a final field glass reconnaissance of the hostile position. Colonel Morrison then issued the order affecting the brigade to which the Provisional Regiment belongs and accurately indicated the sector for attack assigned to the latter. Colonel Getty then turned to his field and staff and issued his order, placing Major Clark's battalion on the right, Major Cronin's on the left and Major Lindsey's in reserve.

The battalion commanders then proceeded each to his own battalion and moved it as far forward as possible, halted it, took their officers forward to a point from which the hostile position could be seen, issued their orders and started the ball rolling, or rather the bullets flying; for be it remembered that ball cartridges were used in this exercise. The hostile position was actually occupied by a line of skirmishers, "T" targets, placed at intervals of one yard, extending from the road to Upper Pass, for about seven hundred yards a little north of east. In the vicinity of this line of figures were two pits, each occupied by an officer supplied with a large flag. Each pit was approximately in the center of the sector assigned to each of the battalions of the Provisional Regiment on the firing line. Telephonic communication was maintained between each pit and the chief observer of the battalion attacking that part of the hostile sector superintended by the officer in that pit; so that, as each battalion advanced, the chief observer of that battalion would telephone to the officer in his corresponding pit the method of advance of that battalion.

The following signals were used at the pits to inform the battalion commanders as to what they might do: If the flag at a particular pit was held vertical and stationary it meant that the fire of the corresponding battalion was either ineffective or that its method of advance was noticeably vulnerable. In other words, that the enemy had a preponderance of fire, and that battalion must halt until the proper remedy was applied by its battalion commander. If the company commanders had failed to estimate the range correctly for that particular halt and the shots were going wild, up would go the flag at the corresponding pit. Ranges would then be corrected until the range was approximately correct, hitting in fairly close to the targets, then the flag at the pit would be waved slowly from right to left. This would also mean to the battalion commander that his fire was sufficiently effective for small fractions of his line to advance under cover of the fire of the remainder.

If the new estimate of range is accurate and the shots are hitting the hostile figures, or striking close in, the flag at the pit disappears. Then the firing line can advance in larger fractions, absolutely at the will of the battalion commander. The deployment took place at about 1,700 yards from the hostile position; and, due to falls in the ground and cover afforded by trees and underbrush, the advance continued to within about 1,200 yards; then up went the flags. A platoon in each company was designated to open fire, and from that moment until recall was sounded the crack of the rifle and whistle of the bullet were incessant. At times the entire line was held stationary by the vertical flags at the pits; at other times fractions of the line would advance when permitted to do so by the waving of the flags; at other times, when the flags were done, entire companies would alternate in advancing. This was continued until the 500 yard point was reached, when the range was so perfect, the aim so accurate and the volume of fire so great that the enemy deserted his trenches and fled. It so happened that he fled toward our permanent camp, so that at the end of the pursuit, about 5:30 p.m., our troops very gladly stopped the pursuit and pitched their tents.

The troops did splendid work on that hot, sultry day, having marched about fourteen miles and fought a stiff battle lasting more than two hours, the complete pack having been carried during the entire battle. Officers and men were thoroughly interested and not a little excited, and the old campaigners said that it was very much like the real thing. The battle lasted from 12:45 until nearly 3 p.m., the hottest part of the day, after a march of about ten miles, and yet but one man fell out, and that one actually fainted. All this speaks volumes for the Provisional Regiment, a conglomerate organization of one month's existence. Officers and men were anxious to learn the game, and on the intimation from the observers as to what was wanted they played it to the best of their ability.

A severe wind and thunderstorm interfered with the making of camp. The 2d Battalion was nicely settled in camp when it broke, the 3d had just arrived, and the 1st was still on the road, so that the two latter battalions were drenched. All of this, together with the late arrival of the transportation, certainly came near simulating war conditions. I forgot to state, with regard to the battle, that the ground on which it took place was absolutely unknown to the officers and men of the Provisional Regiment. As to the thunderstorm, it lasted for about two hours, but the sun arose clear on the following day and gave everybody a chance to dry out and clean up; also the fine shower baths at the permanent camp did a land grant business that day.

AVIATION NOTES.

It is becoming a gruesome task to record the almost daily death of some aviator, and the query is naturally excited when this ever-growing mortality will be checked. One would imagine that now that the aeroplane has in a sense been standardized, that is, in comparison with the crude machines with which the Wrights, Blériot and Farman and other pioneer bird-men made their flights, the list of casualties would diminish, but on the contrary the death record steadily mounts. There are two explanations for this: The large number of pilots now flying, and the disposition to do foolhardy feats to satisfy morbid crowds. The last explanation does not fit in well with the large number of military aviators abroad who have been killed, evidently while flying sensibly. One of the worst accidents in the British aviation world was that of Friday, July 5, when Capt. E. S. Lorraine and Sergeant Mannier, of the Guard, were instantly killed while flying in an army Nieuport monoplane near Stonehenge. One of the side planes suddenly warped and the machine was overturned. Both men fell about 400 feet, and were instantly killed. Captain Lorraine was one of the best known of the British army aviators. He had made numerous flights throughout the country and was recently detailed as instructor at the Army aviation field on Salisbury plain. The aeroplane in which he was killed was a Nieuport monoplane.

These two deaths brought the total of aeronauts killed in one week to an even dozen or two for each working day of the week. Beginning on Monday, July 1, Miss Harriet Quimby and W. A. P. Willard were killed at Boston, while Benno Koenig was killed and three other aviators were injured at Altona, Prussia. On July 2, Melvin Vaniman, Calvin Vaniman, George Boutillon, Fred Elmer and Walter Guest were killed when Vaniman's dirigible exploded at Atlantic City. Among the additional deaths reported on July 5 were those of Thomas Moore killed when his parachute failed to work at Belleville, N.J., and Lieutenant Caranda, of the Roumanian army, who met death while giving an exhibition flight at Bucharest.

All these deaths will, however, not deter Army and Navy aviators either here or abroad from continuing the fascinating, if dangerous, study of the air. They know that certain laws must be obeyed to make flying safe and that as the structural defects of airships are overcome so will flying become safer. The varying currents of air put severe strains on aeroplanes, but each different strain and shock only widens the field of knowledge of the constructors of machines and lessens the chances of danger. It is in the study of these strains that the military aviators are rendering their best service to the cause of aviation.

One of the greatest dangers to the aviator is caused by the increase of the minimum speed of the aeroplane along with the increase of the maximum speed. This means that the speed at which an aviator comes to earth is now at a figure that greatly augments the perils in coming down from a height. There has been begun in France a movement to lower this minimum to a reasonable figure.

At the Fort Ontario aviation meet on July 4, Lieut. J. H. Towers, U.S.N., gave an exhibition in a hydro-plane on the lake. His first flight was alone, but on his second he took with him Beckwith Havens, an aviator. Both flights were successful and were conducted with due regard to the rules and principles of safe flying. There was no attempt at circus aviation.

Describing his first flight as an officer-observer in an aeroplane, a French officer writes as follows in the Journal des Sciences Militaires of Paris: "The observer has only to watch the flow of the petrol from the reserve reservoir into the distribution reservoir which he makes certain of by means of a hand pump, to follow the flight on a map and indicate to the pilot from time to time the direction to take or the point which it is desired to observe with particular precision and in detail. Beyond that there is nothing to do but enjoy wholly the beauty of the spectacle beneath and give oneself up to the various impressions which when once experienced only make one miserable until the time arrives for the re-enjoyment of them."

WEALTH OF ALASKA.

Speaking before the House of Representatives in favor of a bill to create a Legislature for Alaska, Congressman Jefferson M. Levy cited the purchase of the northern territory as one of the greatest real estate speculations on record. The tremendous resources of Alaska and the wonderful return on the investment are shown by the following balance sheet of the United States in account with Alaska from 1867 to 1911:

Minerals—	
Gold	\$195,916,520.00
Silver	1,500,441.00
Copper	8,237,594.00
Gypsum	547,345.00
Marble	185,443.00
Tin	88,062.00
Coal	338,189.00
Seal and fur products—	
Fur seal skins	51,835,143.00
Aquatic furs, except seals	12,496,063.00
Furs of land animals	8,350,290.00
Walrus products	368,053.00
Whalebone	1,707,410.00
Fishery products	147,953,077.00
Total cash receipts	17,117,854.79
Total receipts	\$446,640,984.79
Original purchase price	\$7,200,000.00
Treasury, 1867-1911	23,158,126.06
Post Office, 1867-1911	5,458,548.19
Total cash disbursements	\$35,816,674.25
Balance due Alaska	410,824,310.54
Total	\$446,640,984.79

Mr. Levy said: "On the other side of the ocean a population of 10,000,000 people is supported north of the sixtieth degree, where the agricultural area is no greater than that of Alaska, and the value of mineral deposits enormously less, while Alaska has but a population of 30,000. It has 599,446 square miles of territory, and is one-fifth the size of the entire United States. The fisheries of Alaska, when they are properly developed, will supply for many years to come the entire United States with sea food. In the valleys of southwestern Alaska there are thousands of acres of land where cattle can graze throughout the entire year without any protection from the weather, and with proper encouragement and protection for a return on investment it is easy to see that the development of the cattle industry in Alaska would go a long way toward helping the vexed and vexing question of the high cost of living. In fact, Alaska is destined to be not only a mining and fishing country, but

a country filled with homes of prosperous and happy American citizens."

CAPE COD SHIP CANAL.

William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the Cape Cod Ship Canal, in an article in the New York Times says: "The canal as planned is quite sufficiently deep to take all the smaller vessels of the Navy, even to cruisers. The battleship is a vessel that one thinks of instinctively as a vessel that would naturally seek deep water and avoid a narrow channel. There might, however, arise a contingency when the canal would be of the greatest value to the country in time of war."

"There are three naval stations on the Atlantic coast where battleships can enter regardless of their depth—Boston, Newport and New York; and if you will consider the map you will realize that no enemy could successfully maintain a blockade line from Maine to New Jersey, so as to preclude the possibility of a sortie from any one of these three naval places, and so take the blockade line in the rear, provided, of course, that the Government had not entirely denuded any of these three points of a naval force."

"Newport and New York are connected through the Sound. Newport and Boston are connected only outside of the Cape. Boston, therefore, would be cut off from either of the other two points by vessels of large draught. Should, however, the Cape Cod Canal be large enough to take battleships the naval authorities could move from any of these three points, and so concentrate at any point the whole of their naval force by an outside route, free from obstruction by the enemy."

"It is not the intention of the company to construct its canal to the depth sufficient for battleships—thirty-five feet. I can state, however, that realizing how the future demands exceed early ideas, the foundations for the two bridges crossing the canal have been put to such a depth that a channel thirty-five feet at low water could be dredged, giving a depth of forty feet at high water, if the Government ever needed the canal for battleship passage, or it could be deepened to meet increased commercial demands, and, as there will be no locks or rigid obstructions, increase in depth can be obtained during operations without interfering with navigation."

DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

Speaking of enlistment, the system is bad and ought to be improved. Our regiments are at all times over full of recruits and a majority of the non-coms. (or too many at least) have but half an enlistment of service or less. Witness the following from the Portland Oregonian:

The troubles of the 1st U.S. Infantry on arrival at Honolulu are not difficult to understand. The fact that one man was stabbed at a kitchen frolic, another was drowned and several got into a fight is no reflection upon the discipline of the command. It is the usual outcome of receiving a large number of recruits into the ranks previous to going into island service.

The reason that these recruits cause trouble is that they have not been assimilated, have not developed the Army temperament. It is necessarily from the full-blooded, adventurous, more or less undisciplined order of young man that the average recruit is drawn. The training of such a youth to the habits of obedience and self-control is not the work of a week or a month. His nature must be modified and his habits of living and thinking recast. Army environment brings about this change with unerring certainty unless the recruit is morally defective. Then he soon passes into one of the Service prisons.

So when a series of outbreaks occurs among the United States soldiers the Army is not to be blamed. Rather, characteristics of civil life are asserting themselves among men who have not yet succumbed to the orderly habits and fine discipline of the Regular Service.

MEXICAN BRAVERY.

As an illustration of the cowardice that prevails among some of the volunteer officers in the Mexican army N. C. Abosside, recently war correspondent of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Times in Mexico, relates the following incident:

"I saw two of these bombastic saviors of their country riding in pompous dignity at Torreon, a colonel and a captain, and another officer of the opposite type, a very brave man, told me an amusing incident about these two comedians. They were in the battle of Rellano, where the firing of the American gunners who manned Orozco's cannon was quite accurate and deadly. The colonel and captain were in the regular artillery and became panic-stricken when they heard the weird whir of the Gatlings. Their battery was on the bank of an arroyo and both colonel and captain lost no time in descending to the bottom of the ravine, where they crouched as low as possible, their knees trembling every time a bomb exploded."

"Sergeant, how far away is the enemy?" asked the captain from below.

"I think about five kilometers, my captain," said the sergeant. "Shall I fire?"

"Fire four kilometer and a half," said his commanding officer, who then dropped to the ground again.

"Again the colonel, waiting until a lull occurred, gave polite orders to the captain, who shouted up, 'Any damage?'"

"I cannot say, my captain," said the sergeant from the top of the bank.

"Can you see them anywhere?"

"The sergeant took a field glass and scanned until he reported that he thought the rebels were moving to the left."

"What distance?" asked the captain.

"I should say, my captain, four to five kilometers."

"Well, then, fire at four and one-half."

"And both colonel and captain took good care that they were not exposed to the enemy's fire. A week or so afterward both went to Mexico City, where they were received by the Minister of War and reported to him their version of the part they took in the battle. It was not at all as related to me by the artillery officer who fought in the same battle. The captain was introduced and recommended for promotion to the Minister by his colonel, who said:

"My general, I have the pleasure of recommending to you Captain —, who fought with bravery and total lack of fear at the battle of Rellano. His courage could not have been excelled, and it is my hope that you will promote him."

"The captain listened to this praise of his exploit in the arroyo with an easily assumed modesty. He said to the Minister: 'My general, I am very proud to have fought under the leadership of my colonel. He is certainly the bravest man I have ever seen. Always with a total disregard of danger he constantly exposed himself

to the fire of the enemy, and his courage was inspiring to other officers and to the men. The colonel is he who saved the army from annihilation by the enemy's overwhelming force at a critical moment of the battle.'"

NAVY HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

The following is the list of Hospital Stewards of the Navy in the order of their precedence (read down columns):

Popp, E.	Deane, C. H.
Cogswell, F. L.	Peake, C.
Saxton, W. E.	Nicholson, G. M.
Seaward, G. H.	Danilson, H. G.
Perry, C. E.	Northrup, F. A.
Miller, C. E.	Wiggins, T. B.
Du Rocher, C. L.	Baum, J. E.
Owen, C. H.	Kitchen, R. R.
Reinhardt, C. E.	Knecht, A. C.
Ritz, A. H.	Minnick, W. T.
White, T.	Dial, H. B.
Cassidy, J. T.	Snyder, A. K.
Haupt, J.	Stewart, C. L.
Sprout, W. A.	Morrow, T. A.
Crell, W. F.	Stewart, F. H.
Winterbottom, J. A.	Stanley, R. H.
Danforth, R. F.	Smith, N. F.
Eldridge, A. L.	Brown, J. D.
Stareck, T. A.	Overman, C. I.
Schaffer, C.	Duchessney, C.
Hervey, D. M.	Smith, J. B.
Cooney, J. P.	Douglas B.
Schreier, J. H.	Wetmore, G. D.
Rider, L. W.	Dickens, P. F.
Godfrey, C. E.	Wooten, L. M.
Hickleton, W. T.	Deal, L. M.
Weaver, R. E.	Petee, H. C.
Mears, P. D.	Parrish, B. K.
Hermann, E. W.	Ruppert, J. F.
Wood, C. F.	Frisch, W. P.
Hummel, J. O. E.	Barber, D. F.
Bostick, J. B.	Morrison, C. D.
George, J. R.	Brundage, H.
Joslyn, R. H.	Kelley, L. L.
Hennessey, D. J.	Eyerth, G. M.
Colby, H. H.	Bly, W. F.
Lavansaler, J.	Chastain, B. F.
Watts, F. R.	Payne, F. A.
Pierce, G. L.	Sheridan, W. D.
Mitchell, H. J.	Farnum, K. S.
Olendorph, W.	Hartmann, C.
Gant, S. S.	Rutledge, F. B.
Williamson, H. H.	Espinosa, T.
Chase, V. H.	Gillespie, H. L.
Jones, B. C.	Albrecht, A.
Murphy, W. F.	Greenough, H. L.
Newcomer, H. B.	Zimmerman, J. W.
Sleeth, E. L.	Dodson, S. B.
Mahneke, J. F.	Zinke, J. E.
Kellers, H. C.	Dickinson, M. L.
Gilliam, W. G.	Fuller, H. E.
Rydborg, A. T.	La Salle, J. F.
Elrod, W. W.	Kinkaid, S. J.
Halter, E. L.	Beard, H. B.
Wilhite, E. L.	Stetterstrom, C. A.
Kempkes, M.	Gorton, I. W.
Drury, H. W.	Anderson, R. D.
Rozea, E. A.	Ketterer, Fred J.
Sheridan, W. F.	Miller, Robert C.
Wildasin, G. O.	Switthenbank, C. E.
Hines, C. P.	Gregory, D. A.
Gildberg, W. T.	Younkin, R. J.
Ebert, C. F.	Herbig, J. R.
Shea, F. J.	McColl, E. R.
Kreml, C. E.	Hogue, Harvey H.
Heun, E. E.	Putnam, D. S.
Benhard, A. H.	Crain, George L.
McGivern, J. H.	Kellar, C. C.
Lipscomb, B. B.	Saudlin, H. T.
Aron, E. F.	Ortolan, H. T.
Aikman, R.	Harris, Jeremiah
Weaver, E. E.	Slade, W. E.
Freeman, J. A.	Mundhenk, R. L.
Chandler, C. A.	Heuschling, A. J.
Leith, F. G.	Gill, J. C.
Tuttle, P. V.	Smith, S. E.
MacMillan, E. W.	Smith, Robert A.
Parke, N. W.	McBride, A.
McKee, W. W.	Curtis, W. A.
De La Cruz, F.	Collier, W. V.
Hurst, E. B.	Whittemore, L. A.
Benton, W. M.	Harris, E. E.
Hinnant, R. R.	O'Donnell, G. F.
Neu, J. A.	Knowles, H. P.
Whitford, D. E. Y.	McDaniel, H. P.
Ludwig, F.	Fitzpatrick, Ben.
Holden, J.	Sheffield, R. D.
Barton, J. H.	Swearengen, R. W.
Kane, C. E.	Rutledge, Lewis J.
Wicker, N. O.	Larson, A. J.
Clark, F. A.	Walker, F. R.
Gall, H. L.	Megin, H. J.
Hildreth, T. L.	Redman, F. B.
Bradley, E. H.	McGinnis, Henry C.
Grau, C. H.	Cantrell, W. K.
Francis, C. A.	Sims, L. C.
Cobb, E. E.	Ryan, H. L.
Kent, T. E.	Joiner, W. R.
Hinke, B. O.	Duerk, J. F.
Golding, G. N.	Ayer, J. R.
Eastman, E. C.	Martin, L.
Danzig, P.	Nelson, C. A.
Simmons, F. E.	Sipes, G. D.
Anderson, J.	Brown, J. J. H.
Baisch, J. G.	Young, K. H.
McMullin, D. J.	Land, P. C.
Jack, A.	Messenger, C. P.
Porter, R. M.	Lamb, W. W.
Tolderlund, H.	McFadden, C. H.
Landrum, W. M.	Saunders, N. L.
Glass, C. F.	Aiken, H. L.
Weaver, T. B.	Diamond, J. K.
McTyer, W. A.	Finley, L. B.
Zembsch, L.	Lyon, G. F.
Throp, G. S.	Bridenstine, M. J.
Jackson, H. R.	Van Horn, C. W.
Steen, C. R.	Wetherell, F. G.
Hennessey, J.	Adelmann, C. A.
Ransom, H. J.	Lehman, A. H.
Schreurs, H. B.	Bryan, A. M.
Fornwalt, O. D.	Lemon, P. H.
Frey, H. L.	McCallum, L. M.
Hanigan, C. G. M.	Smith, A. S.
League, A. C.	Monk, R. S.
Driver, O.	Seckelman, S. J.
Thompson, C. A.	Lehman, H. C.
Dean, C. H.	Holland, C. G.
Payler, R. C.	Hawk, E. M.
Rowe, R. C.	Mantor, M. H.
King, R. W.	Wade, T. S.
Duncan, R. B.	Wagner, J. L.
Magoon, W. C.	Duane, E. M.
Mahoney, J. F.	Swann, E. G.
Leach, M. D.	Flynn, D. E.
Roe, H. C.	Bigelow, A. F.
Brann, H. S.	Dean, C. P.
Kennedy, J. H.	Dennis, E. G.
Thomason, H.	Holmes, C. R.
Elliott, H. W.	O'Reilly, F. E.
Brend, H. L.	Meyer, R. H.
Eagle, C. B.	Durkin, J. F.
Gibson, E. L.	Murphy, T. J.
Westhafer, M. C.	Dahlstrom, A. W.
Dickinson, E. G.	Frothingham, E.
Thome, C. C.	Hansen, G. R.
Schwartz, A. T.	
McIntyre, W. A.	

"AMONG THE TOBACCO FIELDS OF CAYEY."

San Juan, Porto Rico, June 15, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While there is so much discussion at the present time in regard to abandoning Army posts and economizing I consider this an appropriate time to call the attention of those interested in this subject to the following:

In Porto Rico there are two battalions of Infantry composed entirely of natives, commanded by Americans and a few native officers. Six of these companies are stationed at San Juan; the other two at Henry Barracks, Cayey. At San Juan the troops occupy the old Spanish barracks, which could accommodate almost a brigade. All government supplies come by steamer direct from New York, and it is but a few minutes' haul from the dock to the quartermaster's storehouses.

At Henry Barracks, among the tobacco fields of Cayey, in a mountainous country, this post from a military point of view is of no importance whatever. Here two companies are stationed. The inhabitants are quartered in a dozen old frame buildings, which have been sadly neglected and are in such a dilapidated condition that it would be a waste of funds to repair them.

One of the main attractions of this post is a tumble-down corral overstocked with mules, horses and wagons—civilian teamsters a score. Once a week a train consisting of five wagons makes a four-day pilgrimage down the mountain to San Juan for supplies. One wagon is all that is really necessary for hauling supplies for the inhabitants of the post; the other four wagons are simply hauling forage for the live stock.

In the unclassified service about fifteen civilians are employed; in the classified service about five. Why are these two companies not stationed in San Juan, where there are ample quarters for all?

C. S. JARVIS.

SERGEANTS' CLUBS.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, June 26, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The idea of forming an organization known as a "Sergeants' Club" suggested by a sergeant stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, is, to say the least, very impracticable, inasmuch as it would create snobishness and would lessen that feeling of good fellowship which should and does exist in the Army to-day.

It is a fact to be deplored that no recreation is provided (to use the sergeant's own words) "for these higher non-commissioned officers, these men of character and standing, who are welcomed among many exclusive secret orders in the nearby cities." Yes, the Government is indeed doing them a gross injustice, and it is a grave oversight on the part of the War Department and should be remedied. The other non-commissioned officers and privates need nothing of this sort, as their minds are perhaps not yet fully matured; in fact, they are not to be treated on an equal and as men simply because they do not wear the chevrons. In the event that this sergeants' club was formed these men would be barred from entrance for the simple reason that they were not fortunate enough to have attained the grade of sergeant, although they may be desirable in other ways. My contemporary's scheme might work out all right in civilian communities, but here in the Army, where men are messed, garrisoned and drilled together, such a move is certain to create dissatisfaction and discontent.

JACK L. MEYER, Corpl., Troop D, 6th Cav.

HOSPITAL CORPS SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why should the sergeants of the Army Hospital Corps be the lowest paid sergeants of the Army? We have never been able to see why we should not be on equal footing with the sergeants of other staff corps. Our pay is \$30 per month, while sergeants of the line have \$30 and three to five dollars additional for sharpshooter or expert rifleman.

I have been importuned by more than one sergeant, first class, to pay \$5 as initiation fee for membership in an association known as the American Pharmaceutical Association, which claims to be working in the interest of the Army Hospital Corps. Their sympathy may be with us, but I fail to see where they can have any influence with Congress, and I do not believe in trying to secure legislation in that way.

I would like to see the sergeants, first class, get the grade they are asking for, but don't believe such legislation will ever receive the approval of Congress. However, the sergeants could be put on an equal footing with those of other staff corps, and privates, first class, given a little better scale of pay than that which they now receive, at a very little additional expense to the Government, and would greatly increase the efficiency of the corps.

SERGEANT, H.C.

COLOR TEST FOR SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to call your kind attention to Sec. 4404, U.S. Rev. Stat., which provides for ten supervising inspectors of steamboats to be appointed by the President. Each of them shall be selected for his knowledge, skill and practical experience in the use of steam for navigation, etc., and of all parts of machinery. These engineers who pass on navigating laws, lifeboats, collisions and all deck equipments make a foolish law known as the color test with worsted threads which is old and has been done away with by other nations, instead of testing with the red, white and green lights under different conditions of the atmosphere, used by vessels at sea.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AT SEA.

VETERANS OF THE SPANISH WAR.

Brooklyn, N.Y., July 2, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As the Government is doing for the veterans of the Civil War something that they deserve, and that should have been done long ago, don't you think something should be done for the veterans of the Spanish-American War who have reached an age where help is needed?

I am fifty-nine years of age and served all through Cuba. If I only knew that when I reached a certain age I would receive some assistance from the Government, life would be much sweeter to me. If the Government would only give us the privilege in Civil Service as men discharged from the Service for disability, it would be a help.

ANXIOUS.

ORGANIZATION OF OUR LAND FORCES.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY PROPOSED.

With Secretary of War Stimson presiding, the bureau chiefs on June 9 took up the discussion of the General Staff's recommendations for the reorganization of the Army. Members of the Senate and House Military Committees and ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root were invited by the Secretary to attend these conferences. Chairman du Pont, of the Senate Committee, attended the meeting on June 9, and Senator Root on June 10. It is stated that a number of Senators and Members will endeavor to attend the conference from time to time as their duties will permit. Secretary Stimson is anxious that the report of the General Staff should receive a careful examination from not only all of the bureau chiefs, but from Congressmen who are interested in military affairs. At the present progress it is doubtful whether the report will be presented to Congress before it adjourns.

In its report the General Staff has dealt with only larger questions involved in the proposed reorganization. It has not gone into details, but has left them to be worked out by Congress and the War Department as the work of reorganizing the Army proceeds. Much of the reorganization can be brought about without additional legislation, and a great deal of the needed legislation is now pending in Congress. In this is included the Militia Pay bill, Senator du Pont's Volunteer Army bill and Representative Tilton's National Reserve bill.

One of the chief objects sought for in the General Staff's report is the co-ordination of the work in the different bureaus and of the legislation now pending in Congress. The General Staff recommends a general military policy which would serve to direct Congress and the War Department in developing a broad scheme for effective national defense. The nature of their report is indicated by the outline of the scheme proposed which follows. The report begins with a discussion of the relations between the Army and Navy and outlines the purpose that each is to serve in the nation's defense, each being essential to the success of the other.

A general consideration of our responsibilities and our geographical position indicates that the maintenance of our policies and interests at home and abroad demand an adequate fleet and a well organized and sufficient army. A fleet unsupported by an army is unable to secure the fruits of naval victory; a fleet defeated at sea is powerless to prevent invasion. The solution of the problem of national defense lies, therefore, in the provision of suitable land and sea forces and a due recognition of their co-ordinate relations.

It is obvious that the detachments beyond our territorial limits should be prepared to meet all military emergencies until reinforcements from the United States can reasonably be expected. They must, therefore, be organized with the view of being self-supporting until the Navy has accomplished its primary mission of securing the command of the sea. The Army at home is expensible to the highest degree, while the detachments abroad are not expensible at all in the brief but critical period that marks the first stage of modern war.

The garrison proposed for the Philippines comprises substantially the same enlisted strength as has been included in the garrison maintained there for the past few years. It is proposed to increase its economy and effectiveness by concentrating the bulk of this garrison in the vicinity of Manila. It is also proposed to maintain organizations permanently or for long periods in the Philippines, thus avoiding the waste of money and loss of efficiency due to frequent changes of station between the islands and the United States. Until recently entire organizations have been shifted; under the new policy the personnel will gradually be changed as enlistments expire or as the officers complete their allotted tours, but the organizations will remain where they can prepare and train for their peculiar functions in peace and war. The security of our naval base in the Pacific therefore demands that the garrison of Oahu must be able to hold out at all hazards until our fleet can arrive in Hawaiian waters. This may be taken as forty days, assuming that the fleet is not employed on another mission and that the Panama Canal is open to its use.

The present garrison of Alaska comprises one regiment of Infantry and two companies of Signal troops. As troops can be withdrawn from Alaska only during a part of the year, this garrison cannot be included among the troops available for general military purposes. The assignment of one Infantry regiment as the garrison for Alaska is not with any idea of the defense of the territory in the event of war, but simply to furnish a police force to quell local disorders. With the settled conditions that now obtain in the government of Alaska it is believed that the time has come to relieve the Army from this police duty and that a force of constabulary should be organized and charged with the police of the territory. The two companies of the Signal Corps should also be withdrawn and the lines turned over to the proper civil authorities.

The Porto Rico Regiment should be completed so as to conform in organization to the Infantry regiment and promotion to the grade of major be authorized for the permanent officers of the regiment. Two regiments of National Guard should be organized in Porto Rico, which with the Regular regiment would form a brigade. The detailed colonel of the Regular regiment should also be given the Militia rank as brigadier general and be charged, under direction of the governor, with the administration and training of the National Guard of Porto Rico and with the command of the brigade whenever it operates as such.

The following table gives a summary of the minimum forces required for the defense of the outlying possessions of the United States:

	Philippines.	Oahu.	Panama.	Total for foreign service.
Regiments of Infantry.....	4	6	1	11
Regiments of Cavalry.....	2	1	1-3	3-1-3
Battalions of Field Artillery...	2	3	1	16
Companies of Coast Artillery...	24	10	14	48
Companies of Phil. Scouts.....	52	..	..	52
Porto Rico Regt. of Infantry....	..	..	..	1
Companies of Engineers.....	2	1	1	4
Field companies, Signal Corps...	1	1	1	3
Other companies, Signal Corps...	..	..	..	3
Field hospitals.....	1	1	1	3
Ambulance companies.....	1	1	1	3

The equivalent of 3 regiments of Field and Mountain Artillery under the existing organization.

Alaska one regiment of Infantry and two companies of Signal Corps. This would leave in the United States proper 16 regiments of Infantry, 11 2-3 of Cavalry, 2 regiments of Field and Mountain Artillery, 1 regiment Horse Artillery, 8 companies Engineers, 6 companies Signal Corps, 1 field

hospital, 1 ambulance company, 122 Coast Artillery companies.

PROBLEM OF MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The problem of military organization has two aspects, a dynamic aspect and a political aspect. The measure of military force required to meet any given emergency is purely dynamic, while the form of military institutions must be determined on political grounds, with due regard to national genius and tradition. There can be no sound solution of the problem if either of these fundamental aspects be ignored. The military pedant may fail by proposing adequate and economical forces under forms that are intolerable to the national genius, while the political pedant may propose military systems which lack nothing except the necessary element of trained and disciplined military force. The practical military statesman must recognize both of these elements of the problem. He does not propose impracticable or foreign institutions, but seeks to develop the necessary vigor and energy within the familiar institutions that have grown with the national life. But the ultimate test is dynamic. In any military system the final test is capacity to exert superior military force in time to meet any given national emergency.

The Army at any time and place must be strong enough to defeat any enemy that may oppose it at that time and place. We are concerned more with the time required to raise the force of trained troops than with their ultimate numbers. If we need 60,000 soldiers in a given terrain within thirty days and can only deploy 50,000 soldiers in that time and place, we are not prepared for the emergency even if our plans provide for ten times that number at some period in the future. Whatever our military institutions may be, we must recognize the fundamental facts that victory is the reward of superior force, that modern wars are short and decisive, and that trained armies alone can defeat trained armies.

The time required for the training of extemporized armies depends largely on the presence or absence of trained instructors. If there be a corps of trained officers and non-commissioned officers and a tested organization of higher units with trained leaders and staff officers, the problem of training is limited to the training of the private soldier. This can be accomplished in a relatively short time, and under such conditions if arms and equipment are available a respectable army can be formed within six months.

In any event during the period of final training, which will vary for different companies and regiments, the Regular Army must meet the situation at the front. If our citizen soldiery is put on a proper basis as to organization and training—a basis on which it does not now rest—its regiments will soon reinforce the line. Even with their limited peace training they will soon be effective for defense, and after a short period of field practice the best officered organizations will begin to expand the Army for general military purposes.

As the trained armies of modern nations will seek a decision in the early stages of war, and as extemporized armies will rarely be fit for use within the brief duration of such a conflict, it is obvious that our military policy should aim at increasing the peace strength and efficiency of the organized citizen soldiery. Provisions should be made for the organization of such new volunteers units as may be necessary on the outbreak of war, but it should always be the goal of sound policy to form the proper units in peace so that the war contingent of raw recruits can be absorbed into trained teams already in existence. This policy must be based upon the principle that a nation's military power is to be measured not by the total number of its male citizens capable of bearing arms, but by the number of trained soldiers with which it can meet a given emergency.

RELATION OF REGULAR ARMY TO WAR POWER.

From a general consideration of our institutions and the requirements of modern war, it will be seen that the Regular Army is simply the peace nucleus of the greater war Army of the nation. Its strength and organization should therefore be determined by its relation to the larger force. It must form a definite model for the organization and expansion of the great war Army, and it must also be prepared to meet sudden and special emergencies which cannot be met by the army of citizen soldiery. Some of the special functions of the Regular Army are indicated below:

1. The peace garrisons of the foreign possessions of the United States must be detachments of the Regular Army.
2. The peace garrisons of our fortified harbors and naval bases with a sufficient nucleus of the mobile army elements of coast defense must be Regular troops, definitely organized in time of peace.
3. The peace establishment of the Regular Army must be sufficient to prevent naval raids, which under modern conditions may precede a declaration of war. A successful raid of this character may determine the initiative by giving the enemy a convenient base for future operations.
4. The Regular Army must form a mobile reserve prepared to reinforce the foreign garrisons during periods of insurrection and disorder.
5. The Regular Army must be prepared to furnish expeditionary forces for minor wars or for the occupation of foreign territory where treaty rights or fundamental national policies are threatened.
6. The Regular Army must be prepared to co-operate with the Navy in the formation of joint expeditions in support of the foreign interests of the United States and for the protection of American citizens abroad.
7. At the outbreak of war Regular forces should be concentrated and ready to seize opportunities for important initial successes. Such opportunities will frequently be offered before the mobilization of the army of citizen soldiers can be completed.
8. At the outbreak of war special Regular detachments should be ready to seize important strategic positions before they can be occupied or adequately defended by the enemy and before the concentration of the army of citizen soldiers is complete. Initial operations of this kind, such as seizing the crossings of a river frontier or a port of embarkation, frequently determine the future conduct of war and assure an early decision. Capacity to take the initiative with an effective force is the best preventive of war.
9. By its definite organization in peace the Regular Army becomes the nucleus of the greater war Army. By its peace practice, its varied experience on foreign service, and its participation in expeditions, the Regular Army becomes the experimental model of the Volunteer Army. It solves practical problems of equipment, armament and supply, and makes its technical experience in these matters available for the larger force which is normally absorbed in peaceful occupations. It makes our war problem one of definite and orderly expansion instead of the vastly more difficult problem of extemporization.
10. The Regular Army will furnish a school of military theory and practice and will develop officers with special equipment and training for the higher staff duties in war.
11. Through its professional schools and General Staff

the Regular Army will develop the unified military doctrine and policy which must permeate the entire national Army if it is to succeed in war.

12. Through its administrative and supply departments the Regular Army in peace will prepare in advance for the equipment, transportation and supply of the great war Army of the nation.

DIVISIONAL ORGANIZATION PROPOSED.

The simplicity of the British system is based on the fact that both regulars and citizen soldiers are organized in divisions in time of peace. Each division is simply a little army complete in itself, and the whole army or any given field army is simply an aggregation of divisions. The War Office does not deal with all of the multitudinous units that comprise the force. An order to one division commander is an order to all of the component units of his division. Under this system the absolute minimum is left to extemporization. The citizen soldiers of Great Britain have a definite place in a machine which is as definitely organized as the regular army. With us the whole system must be extemporized. With us the Regular Army as well as the Volunteer Army is a complex of units without permanent grouping.

It is presumed that the main reason for suggesting the placing of regiments of citizen soldiery in brigades with Regular regiments, or the placing of citizen soldier brigades in divisions with Regular brigades, is to give raw troops the example of trained troops on the march and in battle. This will undoubtedly be an advantage in special cases, but it should not be made the basis of permanent organization. It should be our policy to develop our citizen soldiers in peace, so that they will no longer be raw troops when they meet the enemy.

The mobile elements of the Regular Army should have a divisional organization in time of peace. This requires that it be organized in tactical divisions, even if these divisions be incomplete and insufficient in number. Even a small army should be correctly organized as an army, every effort being made to give a divisional organization to the organized citizen soldiery in time of peace. If our citizen soldiery ever go to war they must be organized into divisions before they can be employed effectively against the enemy. In order to employ them promptly every possible detail of this organization should be settled in time of peace.

The War College can and has prepared plans for mobilization, but in the absence of a definite policy embodied in the law there is no assurance that such plans can be carried into effect. Solid and stable arrangements for mobilization cannot be based on a hypothetical policy. Until there is a legalized system our actual mobilization will depend upon political conditions at the time of the crisis. Gaps in our legislation will be filled in haste and no human agency will be able to predict what the law will be. Our traditional theory of a small Regular Army and a great war army of citizen soldiers is not yet embodied as a definite institution. The mobilization of our citizen soldiery to-day would not result in a well-knit national army. It would be an unco-ordinated army of fifty units, with all of the inherent weaknesses of allied forces, emphasized by the unusual number of the allies.

The total length of our coast line is enormous, and the stretches covered by harbor defenses are and must remain very small compared with the unprotected intervals that lie between them. If we should lose the command of the sea an invader would simply land in one of these intervals. It therefore follows that our ultimate defense depends upon defeating a mobile army of invasion, and this can be done only by having a mobile army prepared to operate in any possible theater of war. The complete defense of our coasts is therefore a problem of co-operation between Coast Artillery and mobile forces. The Coast Artillery is territorialized and may properly have a territorial organization in war and peace.

The mobile Army, however, must be free to move and should not be tied by its peace administration to any particular locality. The present organization of our Army violates this principle. The same general officer commands mobile troops and immobile troops under a system of administration which must necessarily break down in war.

CORRECT ORGANIZATION OF OUR LAND FORCES.

A correct organization of our land forces should provide homogeneous commands for our brigadier generals in time of peace. This can be accomplished by grouping the present Coast Artillery districts into three Coast Artillery departments and by giving a definite brigade and division organization to the mobile troops. Under this arrangement the eastern territorial division will comprise two Coast Artillery departments and the nucleus of the first division of the mobile Army, with certain extra divisional auxiliaries. The central territorial division will comprise the nucleus of the second division of the mobile Army, with two or more Cavalry brigades and other extra divisional troops. The western territorial division will comprise one Coast Artillery department and the nucleus of the third division of the mobile Army.

With the present distribution of our mobile Army a strict administration by tactical units is not wholly practicable, but under the policy of concentration proposed by the Secretary of War it is expected that the mobile Army will ultimately be segregated in strategic localities so that tactical units may be trained and administered as such. There must be a period of transition, however, before this ideal can be realized, but during this period of transition the organization should be based upon the idea of the military employment of the troops.

It is a matter of no little inconvenience that the word "division" is rendered ambiguous in our Service by being applied to two entirely distinct things. In all languages the name "division" is applied to a force of all arms which is the fundamental mobile army unit. The word is used in this sense with us, and it is also applied to the territorial areas into which it has been considered convenient to divide the country for purpose of military administration. It would be in the interest of clearness to find some means of avoiding this ambiguity, and for this purpose it is suggested that the term "territorial division" be employed to indicate the geographical area and that the term "division" be restricted to the tactical unit of that name.

The complete development of a tactical organization of the mobile Army must depend upon a gradual correction of its present dispersion. The policy of the War Department with reference to this important question is given in the extracts from the letter of the Secretary of War in reply to House Resolution 343, Second Session, Sixty-second Congress (H.R. Doc. No. 490), which we published Feb. 3, 1912, pages 688, 689. The problem is seen to be one of great complexity, but the ultimate solution is clearly indicated. Whether the mobile Army be increased or not, it should gradually be segregated into tactical groups, each group containing a force of all arms or a Cavalry brigade. The loci of the several groups are to be carefully worked out in conformity with the general policy of placing the force so that it can be promptly employed upon either seaboard or upon either the

northern or the southern land frontier of the country. But the present faulty distribution cannot be corrected at once. New stations must be provided before old stations can be abandoned, but future changes should always be made with the view of the gradual formation of proper tactical commands.

It is proposed to organize for the peace administration of the Regular land forces into eastern, central and western territorial divisions, and the foreign commands of the Philippines, Hawaiian and Panama divisions and the lone Porto Rico Regiment.

Under the present policy of administration by territorial divisions all administration is concentrated in the hands of the division commander, and the department commanders have been restricted to the tactical supervision and instruction of the troops assigned to them. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, for the difficulties of mobilization would be greatly increased if each of the brigadier generals were absorbed, as formerly, in purely administrative duties. The assignment of tactical duties to brigadier generals is sound in principle and conforms to the practice of all well organized armies. But, in order to secure the desired advantages, it is essential that the brigadier general be assigned an appropriate command and one that he will continue to command in the field. If he be assigned such a command he will prepare it for war, and the relation between the leader and troops will be established in peace. But to give him a command that cannot approximate to war conditions, one in fact that must be disrupted on mobilization, is not a step toward sound organization.

An examination of the subdivision of command in the Central Division will show that the present organization does not meet the required conditions. The Department of the Missouri comprises four battalions of Infantry and two full regiments of Cavalry. No military situation is conceivable that would continue this affiliation in war. It is not a brigade, because it is not homogeneous. It is an organization without tactical stability, and it is not even a proper inspection unit for a brigadier general. A Cavalry brigadier general is the proper tactical inspector and instructor of a Cavalry brigade, and an Infantry brigadier general is the proper tactical inspector and instructor of an Infantry brigade.

Under the policy of concentration proposed by the Secretary of War the commands will ultimately be segregated so that they can be administered tactically, but the practical question is to find some method of administration that will preserve a logical tactical organization during the period of transition.

It is recommended:

(1) That the Coast Artillery districts within the United States be formed into three Coast Artillery departments.

(2) That the territorial departments as now organized within the United States be abolished and that in each territorial division the mobile troops serving therein be organized for purposes of inspection, supervision and mobilization into brigade inspections of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery.

(3) That there should be a brigade inspection for each tactical brigade of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery, and that to each brigade inspection there should be assigned a brigade commander or inspector of the rank of brigadier general or of colonel if sufficient general officers are not available.

(4) That the brigade commanders herein provided should be responsible for the tactical inspection and mobilization of their several brigades and should be available for such other duties as may be assigned to them by the commander of the territorial division.

(5) That the brigade commanders herein provided should be assigned to appropriate stations by the commander of the territorial division in which their brigades may be serving.

The application of these principles to the peace organization of the mobile Army is shown in detail.

A great deal of the energy of troops is required to care for elaborate establishments. When our troops were scattered throughout the western country it was necessary to provide these isolated posts. Under existing conditions it is believed that the rational and economic way of disposing of our troops in time of peace is to quarter them in simple, but substantial buildings in or near large towns, where all existing utilities may be made use of; and to build these quarters in such a manner that the minimum of time and attention will be required for their maintenance and upkeep. It is believed that if thus located and quartered a better class of enlisted men may be secured for Army service; that all necessary elementary instruction can be given in the barrack yard, or within a short marching distance of the barracks; and that for more advanced training the troops should be marched to places where a large amount of varied territory may be available.

PROVIDING FOR AN ARMY RESERVE.

It is the experience of modern warfare that any given unit loses at least fifty per cent. of its strength in the first six months of war. If this loss is not replaced, there is fifty per cent. deterioration in the power of the unit; and if it is replaced by raw men, the quality of the force as a highly trained team is destroyed.

The United States is the only nation that has no scientific means of meeting this situation. In all of our wars the companies first sent into the field have dwindled away in strength, and as these units have dwindled away new levies under untrained officers have been organized. The result has been that our wars have been long and protracted and attended by great sacrifices of blood and treasure. Each battle has generally been followed by a period of inactivity. Such an army has no power to keep up persistent military activity.

The solution of this problem is very simple, and it is a significant fact that the same solution has been adopted in all modern armies. It is only necessary to provide that a man's army service shall consist of two periods, one period with the colors and the other a period of war obligation for a limited time after leaving active service. Under these circumstances when war is declared the active army is at once sent into the field and the former soldiers having a war obligation are assembled in depots, where they can be forwarded to the front as needed. At the same time raw recruits are enlisted and trained at the depot. An army reserve is not a means of creating new forces or new units in time of war, but is a necessary means of maintaining the war strength of the peace establishment, such as it may be.

But while one of the primary and necessary functions of a reserve system is to replace losses during the period required for the training of raw recruits, the principal function is to furnish the trained men necessary to pass from a peace to a war footing. If we have a reserve of trained men upon whom we can count in war, it is possible greatly to reduce the cost of the Military Establishment by giving it a minimum peace strength. Under our system our units are maintained in peace at considerably less than war strength, but there are no means of expanding to the war strength except by the absorption of untrained men. In every other modern army the economical peace strength is maintained without loss of war efficiency because trained reserves are available for a prompt expansion with trained men. The provision of a Regular Army reserve

is purely a business proposition. The economic value of the reserve does not depend in any way upon its size. It is to be hoped that we can develop a sufficient reserve, but even a small reserve will reduce the per capita cost of the Army and increase its effectiveness. If we had had only 6,000 men that number would have been sufficient to have raised the recent San Antonio Maneuver Division to war strength. If we should have enough to replace the initial losses of war, we would be assured of sufficient time to train and harden raw recruits before forwarding them to the front. If we should have enough more to give us some power of expansion, we would be able to reduce the per capita cost of our peace establishment to a minimum without loss of war efficiency.

It is therefore recommended that the enlistment contract be for six years, with the understanding that the first three years are to be served with the colors and that during the last three years the man shall be furloughed to a reserve, where he shall be subject to duty in time of war only. It should be further understood that men so furloughed should not be included in the authorized peace strength of the Army.

1. No extension of the color period or re-enlistment except for the non-commissioned officers, who must form part of the permanent machine for training purposes, with enough selected privates to maintain the corps of non-commissioned officers.

2. Reduction of the color period for all sufficiently trained men who apply to pass to the reserve before the expiration of the contract period of three years.

The actual conditions can be met by a definite contract of three years with the colors and three years with the reserve, with discretion in the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for the reduction or extension of the contract color period upon the application of the soldier.

A short color service and a long reserve service is desirable at home, because the home army must have power of expansion; and long color service and a short condition is met by the flexible reserve system proposed, because they do not have power of expansion. Either condition is met by the flexible reserve system proposed. But while, as a general rule, it would not be desirable to shorten the period of color service in the foreign garrisons, it would probably be very desirable to do so in the case of those reservists who desire to settle in the foreign possession. If a soldier in Oahu should assume the reserve status in Oahu it would be most decidedly to the public interest to encourage him to live there, and replace him by another recruit. This is true because in the event of war every former soldier residing in Oahu will positively increase our war power in that island.

A long enlistment period is contrary to the national military interest. An officer who has considered the enlistment question purely from the standpoint of his own company or regiment has only examined one phase, and a very minor one, of the question. So long as he approaches it from this point of view he naturally prefers a long enlistment and as many re-enlistments as possible. This requires the minimum number of new recruits to train, and gives him a company which requires a minimum of effort on the part of the officer. But for lack of trained men to supply wastage such a company will rapidly deteriorate in war. It is not believed that any officer who has studied the question of enlistment from the standpoint of broad national interest will advocate a long enlistment without a reserve feature.

The law should give the reserve soldier a status of furlough. He should be regarded as a regular soldier, who, after a period of training, is released except for war purposes. He should be required to report his address from time to time, and should be kept informed as to the place where he is to report upon mobilization. At the time of these stated reports he should receive a nominal pay, but the hold of the Government upon him should be based upon the furlough status rather than upon the money consideration. If he fails to comply with the conditions of the furlough status, the furlough should be revoked and he should be returned to the ordinary conditions of military service. It has been suggested that keeping track of reservists would involve great difficulties. There would no doubt be practical questions to solve, but none of the difficulties would seem to be insuperable. It is expected that these difficulties will be reduced in the future. With permanent regiments on foreign service, the regiments at home will be localized, and where regiments are stationed in populous districts there is no reason why the reservists in such districts should not be assigned directly to regiments. In this way such organizations will keep in touch with their own reservists. If a reserve system is authorized, the means of carrying it into effect should be made as flexible as possible and left to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

While the reserves should normally contain only those men who are completing their Regular Army service, provision should be made for the voluntary re-enlistment of reservists for another stated period, provided such volunteers have the necessary physical qualifications and training—regulations governing such re-enlistments to be determined by the Secretary of War.

There should also be provisions for enlistment in the reserve of soldiers who may have been discharged from the Army before the inauguration of the reserve system. It is believed that a considerable number of these men would assume the war obligation if there were some definite means of offering their services. Such enlistments, of course, should be subject to medical examination and a scrutiny of the record of the particular man.

RESERVE OFFICERS.

We maintain military instructors at a great many schools and colleges in the country on the theory that such military training will become a military asset in war, and yet the young men who graduate at such institutions pass out into civil life without any definite place for them in our Military Establishment. They may in some cases go into the National Guard, some of them may enter the Regular Service, and some of them, no doubt, may find a place in the volunteer armies of the future, but the prospect of employing them is vague and contingent upon a great variety of uncertain conditions.

It is believed that it would be in the interest of sound policy to utilize young men of this type as reserve lieutenants in the Regular Army. Upon their graduation opportunities could be given them to serve with Regular organizations at camps of instruction or maneuvers. After such probationary service, if found to be properly qualified, they could be commissioned for a limited number of years under an obligation to serve in war. This class of reserve officers would be recruited mainly from the schools and colleges, but the appointments should be open to other suitable classes, such as former members of the Regular Army, Volunteers and National Guard who comply with proper conditions to be determined by the Secretary of War. These reserve lieutenants would be analogous to the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army. They should be definitely commissioned, assigned to an arm, and authorized to wear the uniform of that arm. Their names should be carried in the Army Register, and under certain conditions they should be attached to definite organizations of the Regular Army, serving in the neighborhood of

their homes. They should receive no pay except when called into the Service, but should have the privilege of serving at maneuvers and of volunteering as members of expeditionary forces. They should also be regarded as a preferred class from which civilian appointments in the Regular Army should be made. The value of such a force in war would be incalculable.

There are now over 300 lieutenants of the Army on detached service. If the law authorized the President to put on active duty not to exceed 300 of these reserve officers to fill the places of lieutenants necessarily absent on detached service it would enable these reserve officers to obtain practical instruction and it would facilitate the administration of the organizations concerned.

Attention is invited to the availability of the Military Academy at West Point as a source of supply of reserve officers and to the wisdom of making this source available. The Academy as now conducted handles between six and seven hundred cadets. Its capacity for efficient training is much more than that number, and, like any investment, the institution is not making the returns it should to the country unless its output is the maximum possible. Existing or probable vacancies in the Regular Army should not be considered in this connection. Existing vacancies could be given to graduates under an equitable plan, while the remaining graduates could return to their homes under an obligation to serve in the Regular Army, National Guard or Volunteers. They would have the foundation of an education for any walk in life. In a few years the country would have in these graduates a corps of reserve officers with uniform training and uniform ideas regarding efficiency and duty.

When the citizen soldiery is called into the service of the United States it, too, will encounter influences that will tend to reduce its strength. It should have sufficient reserves to maintain full strength until raw recruits can be prepared for the front, and unless its organizations are maintained at full strength in time of peace it should have enough other reservists to cover the expansion upon mobilization.

While Great Britain has the same system of voluntary service as our own, she reserves the right to "prolong" the service of enlisted men for a limited period upon the imminence of war, this being a condition inserted in the enlistment contract. It is believed that such a provision should be embodied in our military law and that it should be made applicable to the Regular Army and to the citizen soldiery. After training a man at great expense in time of peace, the Government should have the right to hold him in time of emergency at least until a raw recruit can be trained to replace him.

The localization of the Army at home will facilitate the development of a reserve system, for where regiments are stationed in the populous parts of the country they will be able, in many cases, to keep in touch directly with their reserves, and also to obtain their recruits locally. The present recruiting system is based on recruiting for a shifting army. The service has been conducted with great ability and meets actual conditions, but it is wasteful and expensive as compared with a system of local recruiting for a localized army. Under present conditions the recruiting service comprises a total enlisted strength of 7,000 men.

Under ideal conditions, with a reserve system and localized recruiting, it would be possible for a regiment to pass all of its reservists to the reserve about Nov. 1, and then devote itself for a few weeks to the problem of obtaining new recruits. This would make the winter a period of recruiting and recruit training, and would make it possible to devote all of the summer and fall to higher military training without the evils of a continual influx of recruits. Practically, it may be impossible to recruit the whole Army in this way, but every step toward it will tend to increase the efficiency of the Army, and to diminish the large detachments of non-effectives, which, under present conditions, must be maintained in order to keep up the strength of the Army.

TACTICAL ORGANIZATION OF MOBILE TROOPS.

The details of division organization are different in different countries, but the essential idea is that a division is a force of infantry provided with a proper proportion of field artillery and cavalry and supported by certain special units which are concerned with the special problems of field engineering, communication, transportation, supply and sanitation.

Under our system the company of Infantry at war strength should comprise the maximum number of trained riflemen that can be handled effectively in action by three officers. This number appears to be about 128 men, or sixteen squads of eight men each. As there will always be losses from casualties, the total strength will not be available on the firing line, and for this reason eight additional riflemen should be added to the war strength as a reasonable factor of safety. In order to give the desired strength the following is recommended as the war organization of the Infantry company: One captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, sixteen corporals, three cooks, one artificer, two musicians, 120 privates; total commissioned, 3; total enlisted, 150.

With the changes proposed the war strength of the Infantry regiment would be as follows: One colonel, lieutenant colonel, adjutant (captain), supply officer (captain), assistant supply officer (lieutenant), chaplain, sergeant major, two supply sergeants, two color sergeants, one band, one headquarters company, three battalions; total, 51 commissioned, 1,966 enlisted. This gives the approximate organization of the Infantry regiment. The details of organization will be definitely and precisely determined in the experimental Infantry regiment to be assembled in the Central Division during the present summer. We find that a division of three brigades of three regiments each, with 1,966 enlisted men per regiment, is a more economical organization than the division described in the Field Service Regulations, and is better adapted to American terrains.

The present Cavalry regiment has a total war strength of approximately 1,200 enlisted men. As now organized it is so flexible that it can be formed to meet almost any particular tactical situation. The same number of troopers might be organized into a brigade of two regiments, each of six troops of 100 men, or each of four troops of 150 men. A regiment of three squadrons of three troops, each of 100 men, and with a depot troop, has also been proposed.

It is believed that the President should be authorized to add an additional or headquarters troop analogous to that proposed for the Infantry regiment and officered in the same manner. The headquarters troop should comprise a demolition section in lieu of the scout section of the Infantry headquarters company. The band might be dispensed with and a trumpet corps organized with the trumpeters of the troops. With the larger regiment and the road space required for it, a brigade should normally consist of two regiments and a division of three such brigades, the proper auxiliary and special troops being added. In view of the fact that there has been much discussion throughout the Service on the subject of the organization of the Cavalry regiment it is recommended that thorough practical experiments be

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THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

The Turco-Italian war is dragging along in a most monotonous manner, with results in no degree commensurate with the predictions at its beginning as to the rapidity with which Italy, with its improved engines of destruction, was going to wipe the Arabs off the face of the map of Northern Africa. Especially were we told that the improved weapons and agencies of war were to revolutionize the old-time methods of campaigning. Particularly was the aeroplane to make all the former theories worthless; the value of cavalry was to be diminished almost to the vanishing point through the effective work of the flying machines, and artillery of the earth was going to see itself replaced by the artillery of the skies. Bombs were to be rained upon the helpless Arabs and Berbers like hailstones in a big storm, until, viewing the crackling skies alive with engines of destruction, the Turks would fall upon the sun-smitten sands of Tripoli and beg for mercy. Nothing of the kind has happened. The spectacular features of the beginning of the campaign have given way to the dull routine of advance and falling back, of taking posts and abandoning them and the multifarious features of a long-drawn campaign. There is little to distinguish this war from any other of a hundred wars in history. As the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has so long contended, the new forces for the offensive have not inherent in them the power to change materially the form of warfare which has marked all combats since the invention of gunpowder. The chief achievement of the aeroplane in this African war has been to prove that it is still in the experimental stage and that the terror with which it was going to strew the earth by means of a rain of explosives from mid-air has been proved to exist only in the dreams of enthusiasts who have let their imagination run away with their judgment. The Italians with all their aeroplanes seem just as helpless to bring the desultory fighting of the Arabs and Turks to a climax as if the air machine had never been invented. Whatever the Italian soldiers have done to make good their claim to the possession of Tripoli has been accomplished by the use of the old means of warfare, such as landing troops under the protection of the fire of the fleet and proceeding to the assault in the good old-fashioned way.

For the last few weeks the papers have been almost barren of any news of military activities in Northern Africa, showing that the campaign has reached a stage where decisiveness is as far off as ever. The Italians are finding that it is one thing to take possession of a port on the seacoast and quite another to subjugate the natives in such inhospitable regions as those afforded by the topography and climatic conditions of Northern Africa. As was pointed out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 6, the French are beginning to understand the stupendous task before them in the pacification of Morocco. Our Paris correspondent who said fully 100,000 soldiers will be required to assure the undisputed respect for French authority throughout Morocco may have put the figure too low rather than too high. It is singular that the French operations in Morocco, which are more extensive and more vigorously opposed, should not have attracted that attention from the outside world which has been given to the Turco-Italian hostilities. We have never heard wonderful prophecies of what the aeroplane was going to do to the Moroccans, although France leads the world in aviation and is far and away better prepared for spectacular campaigning than Italy. The war of Italy is rapidly assuming that kind of tediousness that has marked the French efforts to bring the Moroccans to terms. When the international newsgatherers drop a conflict as unworthy of their journalistic activities it may well be imagined that the war has settled down to a mere conflict of outposts.

A telegram from Rome July 9 reports that the Italian troops fought a severe battle in Tripoli July 8, ending in a brilliant victory and the capture of the town of Misratah, 120 miles east of the city of Tripoli along the coast. In his despatch reporting the battle General Vittoria Camarano, in command of the Italian army, says the Italian flag was placed on the staff of the citadel amid the acclamations of the Italian troops. The population, consisting of about 8,000 people, remained sullen. The Arabs and Turks fled into the interior, leaving several hundred bodies on the field. The Italians lost nine killed and 121 wounded.

The Italian government has appointed a commission for the building of a military port in Tripoli. The roadstead of Tripoli is admirably suited for such a purpose owing to its shape and size. It has a length of 1,800 m. and a width of 1,500 m., and is larger than any existing Italian military port. Its shape is almost a perfect rectangle. Work has already been begun by erecting temporary works and the clearing of the rocks in the harbor which were such a danger to shipping. To better protect the entrance of the harbor a dam will shortly be begun. The estimated cost is about \$800,000 and it will take several years before completion; but when completed it will be of the highest importance to the Italian fleet. A second military port is, it is said, to be established at Tobruk.

The New York Morning Telegraph to correct what it believes are erroneous impressions of officers of the U.S. Army prints the following: "The record of the Officers' School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is worth reprinting to correct these impressions. That the uninitiated may understand its full significance we would state in advance that West Point is the most difficult school, the most merciless taskmistress, in the world, with the single exception of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. And now to quote: 'Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., was first among the officers who were graduated from the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth last week. Second among the other four honor graduates was Allen J. Greer, 16th Inf. Captain Roberts is a son of Brig. Gen. Cyrus S. Roberts, retired, and is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1897. He served with the 17th Infantry throughout the Santiago campaign, and was with his company in the battle of El Caney. In that battle, at the risk of his life, and with Spanish bullets whistling about him, he rushed forward and dragged to a place of safety his commander, the late Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf. The latter had been wounded in the left shoulder and knee while leading a charge, and with Capt. Walter M. Dickinson, 17th Inf., who had also been wounded, called for help. Several of the men of the 17th Infantry started forward under the command of Lieutenant Roberts. Three of the soldiers fell wounded before they crossed a hedge, but the rest got through and dragged the lieutenant colonel back to the road, under cover. Captain Dickinson also got back to the road alive, but was shot a third time before they could get him to the rear, and he died the following day. For his bravery in that battle

Lieutenant Roberts was given a medal of honor. He was also in the hands of the insurgents in the Philippines in 1900. This was while he was a captain in the 25th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. On the night of May 29, in that year, Captain Roberts, with six scouts, was surprised while lunching. A band of insurgents rushed the town of San Miguel. Three of the Americans were killed, four were captured, and one of the latter was wounded. The captured men were liberated in July, 1900. Captain Greer is also a medal of honor man. He received the decoration for conspicuous gallantry in action in the Philippines. On July 2, 1901, while a second lieutenant in the 4th Infantry, he charged alone an insurgent outpost with his pistol. He killed one, wounded two and captured three insurgents with rifles and equipment. Is any further comment necessary?"

Constructing quartermasters of the Army in planning buildings in regions where thunder and lightning storms are frequent should make note of the fact that of the 400 buildings in England damaged by lightning each year only eight, or two per cent, are fitted with lightning rods, the remaining ninety-eight per cent. having no protection whatever. Where damage has occurred to protected buildings it has generally been found to be due either to an insufficient number of conductors for the size of the building or to incorrect installation; or, after having been once fixed, to no further attention having been given to them to ascertain whether their connections to earth have been kept intact. With very few exceptions, says the London Engineers, little destruction by fire has occurred to the two per cent. of buildings protected, and no loss of life has occurred in a protected building in the last ten years, while there are numerous instances on record of loss of life in unprotected ones. An exception to this rule of immunity which protected buildings seem to enjoy apparently occurred at the explosion of a building used in the manufacture of nitroglycerine in the factories of the Carbolit di Schlobush, Prussia, following a lightning stroke. The building seemed to be completely protected with a lightning conducting apparatus of a type approved by the Prussian Minister of Industry and Commerce. Other buildings used in the manufacture of explosives, though having protective rods, having been destroyed by lightning. Dr. Von der Hagen was deputed to study the subject. After exhaustive researches Dr. Von Hagen's reports, coupled with those of Professor Rinkel, have led the Prussian Minister to issue a series of regulations regarding the fixing of lightning conductors on buildings. After studying the reports of the two German scientists, the Royal Engineers' Journal of London comes to these conclusions regarding buildings used in explosive manufactures: (1) The great efficiency and usefulness of lightning conductors placed as rods above the earthen embankments surrounding buildings; (2) the small utility of horizontal networks and their danger from the strong effects of induction caused by these; (3) the use of vertical metallic networks connected with the lightning rods; (4) the necessity of all metal appliances within the building being in connection with the earth; (5) the necessity of metal pipes (for gas, water, etc.) being always underground; (6) the rod on the summit of the building should have its own metal conductor to the earth.

In a letter to the N.Y. Sun Henry H. Ward, secretary Navy League of the United States, says: "At the Navy League Convention held in February resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of two committees, one to wait upon the Republican Convention, the other to wait upon the Democratic Convention. The committee which waited upon the Chicago convention, and of which the Hon. J. Van Vechten Olcott was chairman, secured the adoption, practically verbatim, of a Navy plank drawn by the officers of the Navy League and approved by the committee of which Mr. Olcott was chairman. The Navy League committee which waited upon the Committee on Resolutions of the Baltimore convention was ably headed by the Hon. Perry Belmont. Thanks to Mr. Belmont's efforts and the efforts of other members of his committee, the Navy plank to which the editorial refers was adopted by the Democratic Convention. This plank, too, followed very closely the draft which had been made by the officers of the Navy League and approved by Mr. Belmont's committee. It might seem almost unnecessary to remark upon the intelligent support which the New York press has given the proposal to build at least two battleships; but this support has been so general, has embraced papers of such opposite points of view and purposes, that it has a significance which should not be overlooked. The Navy League has greatly appreciated the support given to its policy by the Sun, the American, the Evening Sun, the Times, the Evening Journal and the Herald. Many other papers have doubtless done their share, but the intelligent support given by all the foregoing is most conspicuous. Unfortunately, there is at least one example among the New York dailies of a persistently opposite policy, which, if not stupid, is merely ill natured."

Lieut. George S. Patton, jr., 15th U.S. Cav., in the modern Pentathlon at Stockholm, Sweden, July 10, defeated the champion of the French army, Lieut. Mas de la Tree, at fencing. The Frenchman, who is one of the best fencers in the world, won the first and second points. Lieutenant Patton won the next three, the last being closely contested. Forty-two officers started in the competition and twenty-seven were still to compete. Lieutenant Patton met twenty-nine men and defeated twenty-three of them. He scored sixth in the swimming event against twenty-nine competitors, and twentieth in the shooting against forty-two competitors. Riding in the cross country event at 5,000 meters, on July 11, he gained fourth place. Three Swedish officers led, but the Swedes had a month's practice and had studied the difficulties of the course, which includes seventy-five jumps of various kinds. Lieutenant Patton had a fall at the second half of the double ditch. This contest was to conclude July 12 with a cross country foot race of 44,000 meters.

The transport Logan sailed at noon July 5 from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, with military passengers as follows: Colonel Loughborough, 13th Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel Boughton, 8th Cav.; Captains Brown, Owen, Med. Corps, Mortimer, 1st Field Art., Janda, 1st Love, 15th, Curtis, 24th Inf., Stone, Stoneburn, Joss, Bennett, Phil. Scouts; Lieutenants Sparrenberger, M.R.C., Bernard, 7th, Migdaleki, 8th Cav., Blakely, Dunn, 2d Field Art., Watson, Weaver, 24th Inf., Conroy, Fletcher, Phil. Scouts. Hawaiian recruits: 5th Cavalry, one; Coast Artillery, unassigned, sixteen; 2d Infantry, one, and fifteen casuals. Philippine recruits: Cavalry, un-

assigned, one; Field Artillery, 1st one, 2d 55, unassigned 23; Infantry, 24th one, unassigned, white one, colored 156; two casuals, three Army nurses (female).

The possibilities of recruiting in some National Guard organizations with a desirable element who can be depended upon to perform drills is well illustrated by Battery D, 1st Regiment of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Frank D. Barrett commanding. This battery has performed some remarkably good work in recruiting, and is the first in the organization to have a complete complement of five officers and 133 men and a waiting list to draw from. The organization was formed last November with thirty-seven men of the old 1st Battery, and at inspection in April had an enlistment of 118 men. Since that time but a small percentage of applicants have been accepted, otherwise a full enlistment was possible months ago had numbers only been desired. Good, reliable men was the first requisite. The battery has been drilling twice a week, that the men, over eighty per cent recruits, may be at least partially fitted to serve in the Connecticut maneuvers in August. Captain Barrett and his battery have proved that results can be had if recruiting is applied with energy and thought. The Captain has not had much time to devote to his international charger Artillery, with whom many officers of the Army are familiar, and he has also had to pass by horse training, of which he is so fond, to meet the demands of his battery work.

Under the heading of "Beats High Cost of Living," the New York Sun says: "The soldiers of the U.S. Army wear good clothes, that is, clothes suitable for the purpose for which they are designed and capable of standing a great deal of wear. The new olive drab woolen uniform, consisting of breeches and tunic, costs the soldier \$7.40, \$4.57 for his coat and \$2.83 for his breeches. His linen collar costs four cents. His woolen olive drab gloves cost thirty-seven cents. His canvas leggings cost fifty-seven cents, and he can buy woolen mittens for thirty cents and overalls for fifty-seven cents. His stockings cost as follows: Cotton, eight cents; heavy woolen, twenty-four cents; light woolen, thirteen cents. His dress trousers of 22-ounce kersey, the material of which is sold to officers at \$2.30 a yard, cost \$3.03, and his dress coat of the same material costs \$5.37. He pays for his khaki breeches \$1.46, and for his khaki service coat \$1.73. His chambray shirt costs fifty-two cents, the olive drab flannel shirt \$2.60 and the muslin shirt only thirty-one cents. The most expensive item of all his equipment is his olive drab overcoat, which costs \$12.38. These clothes are sold to the soldier at cost plus the expense of storage, and in the case of the Organized Militia with the cost of packing added." These figures are presented as an illustration of the gain in economy from the elimination of the profits of the middleman.

Preparations are being made at Indian Head, Md., for extensive tests of attacks on oblique armor plate. It is proposed to fire projectiles from all sizes of guns up to 14-inch at armor set up at angles from five to forty degrees. Projectiles will be fired under these conditions at different velocity so as to produce all the possible hits that could occur in actual warfare. The Department is anxious to obtain more information as to the action of projectiles fired obliquely. These experiments are expected to show at just what angle projectiles cease to be most effective when they strike modern armor plate. It is altogether probable that some data may be secured from these experiments which will have an important, if not revolutionary, effect in the arrangement of armor plate on battleships. This may go so far as to change the general plans of battleship construction. This experiment is regarded by naval experts as one of the most important ever undertaken by the Bureau of Ordnance.

Colonel Greene, commanding the 10th U.S. Infantry in the Canal Zone, cabled the War Department July 6 that he was investigating the shooting of eight soldiers, two marines and one civilian in a fight with police on July 4. Minister Dodge, of the American Legation, is also making an investigation into the affair. All accounts of the affair are confused thus far. It is believed, however, that the wanton use of firearms to the extent of causing such casualties by the Panama police was wholly unwarranted. Panama police are blamed in a preliminary report made to the War Department by Colonel Greene as president of the board of inquiry which has been conducting an investigation of the shooting affray.

First Lieut. Edward A. Ostermann, U.S.M.C., and 2d Lieut. Alexander A. Vandegrift, U.S.M.C., with 225 marines will be sent from Guantanamo to Panama on the Prairie to relieve those whose term of service on the Canal Zone expires, within a few weeks. Capt. John C. Beaumont, U.S.M.C., will sail for Panama on July 15 to take station there.

By orders telegraphed from the Department July 12 the Yankton will be put out of commission and her crew transferred to the Denver. It is doubtful whether the Yankton will ever be in service again. At the Department it was stated that the estimated expenses of putting her in condition for service are too great.

The championship rifle shooting match for the British army was won at Pirbright a few days ago, at the meet of the Army Rifle Association, by Lance Corp. J. Roach, twenty years old, who enlisted in the 1st Worcestershire Regiment three years ago. He made 151 points.

The resignation of Chaplain Lawrence L. Denning, Coast Art., U.S.A., as an officers of the Army, has been accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1912. He was born in Ohio Aug. 20, 1878, and was appointed a chaplain in the Army June 9, 1908.

The 4th U.S. Cavalry has been ordered to sail from San Francisco for Hawaii on Jan. 5 next, and will relieve the 5th Cavalry, which is to sail for the United States on the transport which leaves Manila about Jan. 15, 1913.

Orders will shortly be issued transferring the 141st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, from Fort McHenry, Md., to Fort Strong, Mass. The transfer will probably take place on July 20.

WOMAN'S TITANIC MEMORIAL.

Every woman in the Services will receive this month an appeal for contributions to the fund that is being raised by women to erect in Washington a memorial arch to the men who died on the Titanic. Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army, as we have before noted, is writing a personal letter to the women of the Army, and the women of the Navy are to receive similar requests from the wives of the commanders of fleets and the wives of navy yard commandants. The undertaking is being conducted by the Woman's Titanic Memorial, of which association Mrs. John Hay, widow of the late Secretary of State, is president; Mrs. John Hays Hammond is the secretary, and on the list of the committee of one hundred are many celebrated names.

It is an interesting fact, and one that will appeal to the pride of the Service, that the first big contribution came from a woman of the U.S. Army. When the plan to erect the Titanic arch was first announced Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman mailed in her personal check for \$1,000. Mrs. Cloman is the wife of Major Cloman, 26th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Brady, Mich. Mrs. Cloman is well known in Washington, where she has taken a prominent part in social activities. Major Cloman was recently military attaché of the United States Embassy in London. A record for individual activity in behalf of the memorial also goes to a woman of the Service. No one woman has surpassed the feat achieved by Mrs. Leonard Wood in sending more than one hundred thousand personal letters to the women of the Army. When Mrs. Wood was elected to the Committee of One Hundred she made a generous donation to the fund, and suggested the plan of appealing to every woman in the Service for contributions. When her idea was adopted she volunteered to do the work in the Army herself, defraying the cost of stationery and postage required for this huge correspondence, an expenditure which will run into thousands of dollars. When the plan for appealing to the women of the Navy came up Mrs. Hammond declared that it would be out of the question to ask any other woman to follow Mrs. Wood's strenuous lead. For that reason the Navy was divided into groups. The wives of the fleet commanders and navy yard commandants received lists of the women relatives of the men in the fleets and ashore, and were requested to make personal appeals to them. It is expected that the response from the Services will be greater than any received from a single body of women in civilian life.

Although this work has only just begun, a few preliminary letters sent out by Mrs. Wood have already borne fruit. Contributions have reached the Washington offices of the Woman's Titanic Memorial from Fort Strong, Mass.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Fort Myer, Va.; Madison Barracks, N.Y., and from several points in distant Panama. A few of the first contributors in the Army, whose names have been posted at the headquarters of the memorial, are: Mrs. Walter Krueger, Madison Barracks; Mrs. Willoughby Walke, Miss Walke, Mrs. J. L. Long, Mrs. P. M. Gallup, Mrs. W. P. Wilson, Mrs. Walsh and Miss Walsh, of Fort Strong; Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Harker, Mrs. Gullion, Mrs. Dailey, Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Petty, of Fort Douglas; Mrs. Barzynski, Mrs. Black, Mrs. W. B. Cowin, Mrs. Dowell, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Van Horn and Mrs. Williams, of Fort D. A. Russell; Miss Ethel P. Butler, Mrs. L. D. Butler, Camp Elliott, Panama; Mrs. John S. Phillips, Ancon, Panama; Mrs. Robert E. Wood, Culebra, Panama; Mrs. F. H. Albright, Miss E. R. Stone and Mrs. F. B. Davis, of Fort Lincoln. Before the end of next week it is expected that long lists of Army and Navy women contributors will have been received.

This great project of women to honor an ideal has become the talk of Washington, and the work of the organization is a rebuke to those who declare women cannot carry on a big business proposition. Branch organizations have been established in every state in the Union, and the co-operation of 28,000 women's clubs and organizations has been secured. A special organization has been formed to interest every actress on the English-speaking stage; every country in Europe is being canvassed by a sub-committee headed by the wife of the American ambassador or minister to that country; 3,870,000 letters in behalf of the project have been mailed to women in North and South America, in Europe and in the Orient, and all contributions have been acknowledged, tabulated and deposited in bank on the day they were received. Each day adds to the fund, the money coming in all amounts and from every quarter of the globe. But when the final total is made a not inconsiderable part of it will come, in the words of Mrs. Leonard Wood, "from the wives and daughters in the Services, whose lives teach them the value of heroic courage."

NON-COM. STAFF OFFICERS, COAST ARTILLERY

Announcement has been made at the War Department of the appointment of a list of non-commissioned staff officers in the Coast Artillery Corps. The following qualified and rank in the order named:

Master engineers—1, Corpl. Arthur J. Pumpers, 167th Co.; 2, Pvt. Emil Klingler, 115th Co.; 3, Corpl. Arthur Floyd, 90th Co.; 4, Pvt. Marion E. Mitchell, 83d Co. Electrical sergeants, second class—1, Master Gunner Paul R. Nelson; 2, Corpl. Victor C. Shank, 65th Co.; 3, Corpl. William Dowman, 98th Co.; 4, Sergt. James A. Thomas, 73d Co.; 5, Master Gunner Manual J. Suares; 6, Corpl. George W. Helper, 69th Co.; 7, Sergt. Edwin T. Meade, 131st Co.; 8, Pvt. Harry Kirsner, 59th Co.; 9, Master Gunner Hans H. Hellermann; 10, Pvt. Anthony S. Onischick, 83d Co.; 11, Fireman Frederick J. Doyle; 12, Corpl. Manuel J. Arrunda, 59th Co.; 13, Master Gunner Edmond P. Hall; 14, Pvt. Nicholas S. Martan, 113th Co.; 15, Pvt. Edward C. Brockhaus, 4th Band; 16, Pvt. William H. Stevens, 41st Co.; 17, Sergt. Blon Lovejoy, 14th Co.; 18, Pvt. Lynn P. Vane, 122d Co.

Firemen, C.A.C.—1, Corpl. Clarence Condon, 63d Co.; 2, Corpl. George A. Scott, 22d Co.; 3, Corpl. Frank Conroy, 83d Co.; 4, Corpl. Dean W. Stultz, 83d Co.; 5, Pvt. Arthur L. Meyer, 111th Co.; 6, Pvt. Edwin H. Kunkle, 57th Co.

The following enlisted men have qualified as master gunners and will be appointed as soon as vacancies occur: 1, Pvt. John E. Robinson, 108th Co.; 2, Pvt. Richard J. Scholom, 32d Co.; 3, Corpl. Johanus Hoebee, 117th Co.; 4, Pvt. Banke Van Wallinga, 116th Co.; 5, Sergt. Charles F. Young, 163d Co.; 6, Corpl. Isaac R. Latta, 117th Co.; 7, Pvt. Philip M. Stone, 101st Co.; 8, Sergt. Charles R. Smith, 3d Co.; 9, Corpl. John Healy, 161st Co.

The following is the list of those who have qualified for electrical sergeants, second class, and will be appointed as soon as vacancies occur: 1, Sergt. Frederick

T. Burns, 27th Co.; 2, Pvt. Charles E. Pearce, 27th Co.; 3, Sergt. Major (J.G.) John I. McFatter; 4, Sergt. Bonta J. Connell, 77th Co.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Mary Ambler Willcox and Ensign Worrall Reid Carter, U.S.N., was solemnized in Norfolk, Va., July 9, 1912, at St. Luke's Church (Episcopal), by the Rev. David Howard. The chancel was flanked with palms and potted plants, while the altar was a mass of white roses and lighted cathedral tapers. The bride, gowned in white Charmeuse with over-drapery of pearl embroidered chiffon, carrying orchids and lilies of the valley, entered on the arm of her father, Mr. Thomas H. Willcox. She was preceded by her maid of honor, Miss Nancy Shackelford, of Orange, Va.; Mrs. Robert Wainwright, matron of honor, and her bridesmaids, Miss Bessie Carter, the groom's sister; Miss Anne Ruffon, Charles City county, Va.; Miss Mary Seddon, Portsmouth; Miss Bessie Booker, Hampton, Va.; Miss Christine Willcox, Ruth Tunstall, Carrie Voight and Etta Sharp. At the altar they were met by the groom and his best man, his brother, Mr. Charles Carter, of Maine. The groomsmen were Lieuts. Robert Montgomery and Clarence Hinkamp, Ensigns Frank R. Berg, Edward H. Loftin, Oscar Smith, John R. Beardsall and W. A. Richardson, U.S.N., and Mr. Carey Arthur Willcox. A large reception was given at the bride's home, Freemason street. The house was an artistic triumph in decoration. An elaborate menu was served, the table being charmingly decorated with glaced baskets filled with glaced La France roses. A centerpiece of wonderful pink carnations and ferns. The color scheme of pink and green was carried out in ices, sweets, bon-bons and cakes. A charming feature of the occasion was the line-up of old family servants to bid their little mistress good-bye, the old Mammy Penny being the last to wave goodspeed. Out on the broad veranda the bride's grandmother and family and intimate friends gathered and showered rice, old shoes, slippers, etc., while the Navy "boys" gave a rousing send-off as Ensign and Mrs. Carter left. After a honeymoon in travel they will go to Newport, where the groom is stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. James O. Ohler, of Lima, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Roby, to Ensign Frank Thomson Leighton, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Roe.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Thomas announce the engagement of their daughter, Sara Ellis, to Lieut. George B. Foster, jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A. The marriage will take place next September.

Miss Gertrude Vedder Vermilye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Vermilye, was married at her parents' home in New York July 11, 1912, to Lieut. John G. Borton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The Rev. John S. Allen officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Borton, and the best man was Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Miss Vermilye is a great-granddaughter of the late Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, who was senior pastor of the Collegiate Church of New York. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of Holland Dames, the New York Historical Society and other organizations in New York.

The marriage of Lieut. George B. Hunter, U.S.A., and Miss Reba Ballou will take place July 19 at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

The engagement has recently been announced of Miss Lilla B. Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. H. B. B. Gilbert, of New York, to Mr. Howard Price Renshaw, of Troy, N.Y., a grandson of the late Commodore Cicero Price, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in the late fall.

Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Garlington have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Sally, to Lieut. Harry Dwight Chamberlain, 7th U.S. Cav., on Wednesday afternoon, July 24, at five o'clock, at St. John's Church, Washington, D.C. A reception will follow immediately after the ceremony at the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Garlington, 1827 Jefferson place. The bride will be attended by Miss Chamberlain, sister of the groom, as maid of honor, and Miss Ridgely and Miss Norman as bridesmaids. The ushers will all be fellow-officers of Lieutenant Chamberlain.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Rogers, of New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Kathryn Howard, to Lieut. Wolcott E. Hall, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in the early fall.

Capt. Corydon G. Snow, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Anna M. Watkins were married at Muskegon, Mich., June 22, 1912.

Major Ernest V. Smith, 2d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. A. C. Jordan, of Berkeley, Cal., were married on June 12, 1912, in Honolulu. The wedding was very quiet, with only a few friends present. A reception was held at Young's Hotel by Major and Mrs. Smith on June 13.

Lieut. Col. Theodore P. Kane, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mabel Key Smith, daughter of the late Dr. James Smith and Mrs. Smith were married on July 2, 1912, in Trinity Church, Boston, Mass.

Capt. O. W. Budd, U.S.A., retired, announces the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth Sanderson, to Mr. J. B. Peddicord, of Asherton, Texas, June 29, 1912, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Among the handsomest of the season's weddings in Billings, Mont., was that of Miss Katharine Culloden Matheson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Matheson, of Billings, and sister of Lieut. John R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to Mr. James Brinkerhoff Vredenburg, jr., of Park City. The ceremony took place recently at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Billings, in the presence of a large company of relatives and friends. The wedding in all its appointments was most elaborate, the church being decorated with a profusion of wild roses, pink and white peonies and feathery asparagus, which banked the choir loft and chancel. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and wore a gown of rich cream satin fashioned with a court train, which was adorned with a panel of princess lace. Garniture of the lace and pearl ornaments was used on the bodice and sleeves. A long veil of tulle was caught with orange blossoms and a ruffle of duchesse lace, and the bridal bouquet was a shower of cream bride roses and lilies of the valley. The only ornament worn by the bride was a circle of pearls, the gift of the groom. The maid of honor was Miss Esther Bouton. The bridesmaids were Miss Eleanor Vredenburg, Miss Lenora Panton, Miss Irene Swearingen and Miss Harriet Rowley. All the bride's attendants carried armfuls of lovely pink bridesmaid roses. Dorothy and James Chapple, the ribbon bearers, led the bridal party. The impressive Episcopal service was read by Rev. Philip Anshutz, assisted by Bishop Brewer. The best man was Mr. Henry Lienan, of New York. Following the church ceremony a reception was held at the family residence, only the bridal party, relatives and a few members of the younger set being present. The rooms were filled

with greenery and flowers, yellow and white being used in the living room, with yellow roses and peonies and snowballs. All the rooms were garlanded with wild clematis vines, and in the dining room the color motif of pink, which prevailed throughout the decorations, was used with white and green. Masses of wild roses were used, with pink and white carnations, while the table, with its soft pink shaded candles, had an exquisite centerpiece of pink and white peonies, stocks and syringa. Mrs. Lou Chapple and Mrs. Hans Mendelson acted as hostesses, and in the dining room Miss Martha Buchanan, Miss Dorothy Chapple served punch in a prettily lighted bower on the lawn. Many very elegant wedding gifts were presented to the young couple. The bride's gift to each of her attendants was a carved sandalwood fan embroidered in pink and blue, from Honolulu. The groom's gift to the best man and ushers was a gold stick pin. Mr. and Mrs. Vredenburg left for a short wedding tour in the West, and after their return will be at home at Park City after the middle of August. The wedding was one of much interest among Billings society people, the bride belonging to one of the oldest and best known families of this city. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Vredenburg, of Freehold, N.J., and for the last six years has made his home on a large ranch near Park City.

Mrs. A. D. Schmitt announces the engagement of her daughter, Annette, to Otho W. Budd, jr., son of Capt. Otho W. Budd, U.S.A., retired.

Lieut. Rawson Warren, 5th U.S. Cav., and Miss Catherine Goodale were married on June 15, 1912, at Honolulu, H.T. The wedding being a quiet one, only the immediate family and closest friends were present. Miss Laura Nott was bridesmaid, and Lieut. T. H. Cunningham, 5th U.S. Cav., acted as best man. Lieut. and Mrs. Warren will be at home to their friends after July 2.

Col. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Fanny de Russy, to Lieut. Ephraim Foster Graham, 15th U.S. Cav. The wedding will take place early in August at Fort Riley, Kas.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius McCandless announce the marriage of their daughter, Beatrice, to Lieut. Hugo Frankenberger, U.S.N., on Monday, July 8, 1912, at Florence, Colo.

Lieut. Kenneth E. Kern, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edith Dent were married June 8, 1912, at Manila, P.I., at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Moorman, No. 1148 calle Nozalada. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Meredith, of the Episcopal Church. Lieutenant Moorman gave the bride away, and the best man was Lieut. C. B. Rucker, 24th U.S. Inf.

The engagement is announced of Miss Winifred Belle Watkins to Lieut. Reuben N. Perley, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Miss Watkins is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney G. Watkins, of Wakefield, Mass. Lieutenant Perley is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1911, having transferred to the Army a few months after graduation.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mabel Louise Hubbard, daughter of Mrs. N. K. Hubbard, to Lieut. W. W. Lorschough, U.S.N., at Fargo, N.D., July 10, 1912, at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. White on Thirteenth street South. The members of the two families and a few intimate friends constituted the guest list.

Mrs. J. Eugene Valk announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rosalie Baker, to Ensign Robert Duncan Brown, U.S.N., class of 1912. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Mrs. Francis Jarvis Patten, widow of Captain Patten, 21st U.S. Inf., was married at Portland, Me., July 5, 1912, to Mr. Newcomb Cushman Barney, of New York. Captain Patten died at the close of the Cuban War. Mrs. Barney's father, Capt. William H. Besse, of New Bedford, Mass., amassed a fortune in the merchant marine and shipbuilding. He also served as State Senator and an incorporator of the old Boston Marine Insurance Company. Mr. Barney is retired from business, a member of the Union League, American Geographical Society, Metropolitan Museum and Downtown Clubs.

The marriage is announced of Miss Margaret Louise Everett and Mr. Frederick William Von Schrader, jr., son of Col. Frederick Von Schrader, U.S.A., and Mrs. Von Schrader, at San Francisco, Cal., June 19, 1912.

The marriage of Miss Isabelle E. Ley to Ensign John W. Reeves, U.S.N., will take place on July 17 in the home of the bride in Elizabeth, N.J.

RECENT DEATHS.

Ensign Charles P. Welch, U.S.N., retired, died at Oakland, Cal., July 7, 1912. He was born in Massachusetts Aug. 20, 1847, and was appointed in the Navy Sept. 29, 1864. He attained the rank of ensign April 19, 1869, and was retired for disability incident to the Service Nov. 8, 1872.

Mr. Franklin D. Voris, father of Capt. Alvin C. Voris, U.S.A., died at Neoga, Ill., July 7, 1912. The deceased was a brother of the late Bvt. Major Gen. A. C. Voris, U.S.V., and the late Lieut. S. P. Voris, 17th U.S. Inf.

Mr. Joseph Caldwell McCrory, one of Nashville's (Tenn.) oldest and most prominent citizens, died July 6, 1912, at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. R. M. Dorsey, 246 Hurra street, Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife, Emma Boone McCrory; two daughters, Mrs. R. M. Dorsey and Mrs. W. G. Spencer; three grandchildren. Mrs. Emma I. Spencer, Miss Marie Louise Dorsey and Mr. Gilbert J. Parkes.

Dr. Jules F. Billard, father of Lieut. F. C. Billard, U.S.R.C.S., died at Washington, D.C., June 29, 1912.

Mrs. M. L. Sommerville, sister of the late Lieut. Charles Aby, U.S.N., and grandmother of Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Moorefield, W. Va., June 27, 1912.

Frederick Fenton, the five-year-old son of Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Fenton, died at Vineyard Haven, Mass., July 6, 1912.

Mrs. Ella A. Farwell, mother of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. L. C. Farwell, U.S.R.C.S., died at Dorchester, Mass., May 9, 1912.

A fund to be known as "The Midshipman Julian B. Bishop Memorial Fund" has been established at Yale University by William H. Bishop, Yale '67, in memory of his son, Midshipman Julian Brocklehurst Bishop, who died in Annapolis on May 4, 1912, the eve of his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy. The income of \$1,000 is to be devoted to the purchase and care of books under the general head of marine lore, including history, biography and treatises on both the naval and mercantile side, development of the ship and shipping, notable voyages, and books setting forth the romance of the sea and sea-life.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Gen. and Mrs. Frank Thorpe, U.S.A., are at the Intervale House, Intervale, N.H.

Capt. Charles Brook Clark, U.S.A., Mrs. Clark and son, Jocelyn, are spending the Captain's leave at Monte Rio, Cal.

Col. and Mrs. Borden, Miss Rebecca Ord and Mr. Edward E. Bradford are guests of Mrs. Liscum at Willowbrook, Elmira, N.Y.

A son, John Hollis Bloomberg, was born to the wife of Major H. D. Bloomberg, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Butte, Mont., June 27, 1912.

A daughter, Anne Yeardley Booker Mallory, was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles K. Mallory, U.S.N., retired, at Syracuse, N.Y., June 24.

Capt. and Mrs. Harlow were among the passengers sailing on the Olympic for an extended absence abroad. They contemplate motoring around the world before their return.

A son, John Scott, grandson of Lieut. John Scott, late U.S.A., and nephew of Lieut. John Scott, 4th U.S. Inf., was born to the wife of George Dunlap Scott, at Kansas City, Mo., June 30.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ker, of Portland, Ore., announce the birth of a son, John Ker, Jr., on May 5, 1912. Mrs. Ker is a daughter of the late Brevet Major Thomas J. Gregg Ker, U.S.A.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Major C. H. Martin, General Staff, U.S.A., accompanied by her three children, left Washington last week for Blue Ridge Summit, Md., where she will spend the months of July and August.

Miss Marion Leutze has left New York for England. Her parents, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Leutze, who are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, Mass., will go abroad late this month and will join her in Paris. The Admiral will visit his sister in Munich.

Rear Admiral Arthur B. Speyers, U.S.N., retired, is spending the summer at Cobourg, Canada, which for more than forty years has been a resort for officers of the Army and Navy. It is a charming little town lying on the Canadian side of Lake Ontario a few miles below historic Port Hope.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, who is at Stockholm to witness the Olympic games, entertained at dinner on board his yacht, the Katrina, on Wednesday, July 3. His guests included the Crown Prince Gustav Adolph, the ministers of the United States and of Great Britain and members of the Olympic committee.

Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, 17th U.S. Inf., recently received a letter from Adjutant General Obar, of Georgia, conveying his thanks and the appreciation of the National Guard of the state, as well as of the city of Atlanta, for the courtesy extended by Colonel Van Orsdale in authorizing the participation of the band of the 17th in the funeral ceremonies of Major Mack E. Laird, National Guard of Georgia, on June 21 last.

The Rev. John P. Chidwick, of St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie, N.Y., who was chaplain of the battleship Maine at the time she was destroyed in Havana Harbor, receives a bequest of \$10,000 from his niece, Ellen Chidwick, who died in Brooklyn last month, and also receives her late home at 461 Fourteenth street and the residue of the estate of about \$35,000 after other bequests are paid. He is made executor of the will.

Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, on July 10 received a letter from Col. W. C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., chief sanitary officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, declining to take the chairmanship of the Boston Board of Health. Colonel Gorgas said that while his work on the Isthmus was nearly over he believes that it is his duty to remain until the actual completion of the canal. "It is my life work and I wish to see it completed," he said.

Accompanied by her ten-year-old granddaughter, the Princess Bertha Cantacuzene, Mrs. Grant, widow of Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., arrived in New York city July 10 on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm, of the North German Lloyd Line. Mrs. Grant and her little granddaughter will return in the autumn to the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Prince and Princess Michael Cantacuzene, in St. Petersburg. Mrs. Grant will be at Newport for the remainder of the summer.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., accompanied by Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Romulus F. Walton, of his staff, will leave for Sparta, Wis., July 13, to join the Provisional Regiment of the Army, under Col. Robert N. Getty, 27th U.S. Inf. They will spend a week with the regiment. General O'Ryan visited the remount farm of the 2d Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., near Huntington, L.I., July 7, with Major Robert G. Paxton, Cav., U.S.A., at present detailed in the Q.M.D. They were the guests of Colonel De Bevoise, and were shown all the various details of the immense farm. Major Paxton being specially detailed to examine it, in the interests of the War Department. The visit was one of great interest. General O'Ryan went to Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., on July 10, to observe the work of the 8th Coast Artillery Reserves, N.G.N.Y.

Jamestown is the rendezvous for Navy people again this summer and the hotels and cottages are rapidly filling for what will probably prove the gayest summer there in years. Among recent arrivals at the Bayview are Rear Admiral James D. Adams, U.S.N., Mrs. Adams and Miss Edmonia Adams, Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., Mrs. Mason and children, Mrs. Hacker, wife of P.A. Paymr. Edwin A. Hacker, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Massachusetts, and Mrs. Reed, wife of Comdr. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Kansas. Among those at the Gardner House are Rear Admiral George C. Remey, U.S.N., Mrs. Remey, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Price, U.S.N., Mrs. Gleaves, wife of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., and the Misses Gleaves, Mrs. Bassett, wife of Lieut. Prentice Bassett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Auken, wife of Lieut. Wilbur R. Van Auken, U.S.N., are staying at Harmony Villa.

One of the luckiest of British army officers is Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson. Only last year he received the baton of a field marshal and on the King's recent birthday he was raised to the peerage. Since 1908 Sir William has been chief of the General Staff, and in that year was appointed first military member of the Army Council. He entered the army as a lieutenant of the Royal Engineers in 1865. His war service comprises the Afghan War, 1878-80; the Egyptian Expedition of 1882; the Burmese Expedition, 1886-7; Tirah, 1897-8, and the South African War. He was the chief British Military Attaché with the Japanese army in Manchuria in the war of 1904-05 and was decorated with the Japanese medal and the order of the Rising Sun. His staff duty has included work as adjutant general in India, military secretary to Lord Roberts in South Africa, director general of mobilization at the War Office and Q.M.G. to the forces.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas A. Kearney, U.S.N., is at Ocean City, Md., for the summer.

A daughter, Edwina Juliette Loftin, was born to the wife of Ensign and Mrs. Edward H. Loftin, U.S.N., July 7.

Mrs. Madison, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Zachariah H. Madison, U.S.N., is registered at The Thorndike, Jamestown, R.I.

A son, Sanford William French, jr., was born on July 8, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. S. W. French, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A.

Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams expect to go shortly to New London, Conn., for the remainder of the summer.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Cooper, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Cooper are pleasantly located at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., until Nov. 1.

A daughter, Margaret Thayer Hennessey, was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 6, to Lieut. and Mrs. Peter J. Hennessey, 15th U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Mackall, wife of Lieut. S. T. Mackall, 18th Inf., and her mother, Mrs. Pierce M. B. Travis, have taken a cottage for the season at Cloudercroft, N.M.

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bingham have closed their Washington house and are spending the summer at Narragansett Pier.

Mrs. William Sinclair has closed her apartment in the Rochambeau, Washington, D.C., and has gone to Cobourg, Ontario, for the remainder of the summer.

Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sargent have rented Lieut. Comdr. Duncan Wood's cottage near the Country Club at Jamestown, R.I.

The address of Mrs. Thomas, widow of Lieut. Comdr. Samuel Brown Thomas, U.S.N., is: Care of Mrs. H. R. Johnston, "Brackenside," Hamilton, Essex county, Mass.

Mrs. R. O. Bitler, who has just had a serious operation performed, is recovering slowly. Commo. and Mrs. Bitler will leave the Boston Navy Yard this week, but will make their home in Boston, Mass.

Major George A. Nugent, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nugent and child, who have been visiting in Middletown, Conn., left there July 4 for Fort Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., where Major Nugent is now stationed.

Mrs. Price Williamson, wife of Lieut. W. P. Williamson, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Utah, and Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Ensign Arthur S. Carpenter, U.S.N., also attached to the U.S.S. Utah, are guests at the Tennant Cottage, Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Hayne Ellis, wife of Lieut. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., with her two children and nurses left Kansas City, Mo., on July 4, in her father's private car, "Kymokan," for Colorado. Mrs. Ellis will spend the months of July and August at the Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Colo.

Col. Joseph H. Willard, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Willard gave a large reception at their home, 41 Catharine street, Newport, R.I., on the afternoon of July 3 to introduce their daughter, Miss Natalie Willard, to Newport society. Miss Roberta Willard, a debutante of two seasons ago, assisted in receiving.

Lieut. Comdr. Y. S. Williams, U.S.N., Mrs. Williams and Miss Evelyn Stuart Williams will be at 51 Cottage Park Road, Winthrop, Mass., until July 17, 1912, when they will occupy House E, at the Boston Navy Yard. Miss Williams spent the week-end at Nantasket Beach as the guest of Miss May Curry, of Peabody, Mass.

Early in July Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Crain, 27th U.S. Inf., and their daughter, Elizabeth, left Italy for a short sojourn in Switzerland, and expect to be in Paris by the last of the month. While in Rome they were fortunate in having an audience with the Pope. Their address in Paris will be care of Credit Lyonnais, 19 Boulevard des Italiens.

Fifty members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, the oldest military organization in the United States, sailed on board the S.S. Arabic for England on July 2 to pay a visit to the parent body, the Honorable Artillery Company of London. The delegation was in command of Capt. Francis H. Appleton. Before their departure a new stand of colors was presented to the command by Lieutenant Governor Luce.

The following officers were elected at the ninth annual encampment New York State Department, United Spanish War Veterans, at Binghamton, N.Y., July 10: Chauncey W. Herrick, of Oneonta, department commander, his staff numbering Senior Vice-Commander Ralph H. Parker, of Wilson Camp 59, New York, and Junior Vice-Commander Charles H. Bielmer, of Bucky O'Neil Camp, Buffalo; inspector, O. E. Iler, of Poughkeepsie; sergeant, Daniel Bird, of Binghamton; judge advocate, J. A. Warner, of Syracuse; marshal, J. Cultane, of New York, and chaplain, the Rev. William Henry Ironsides Rainey, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, of New York city, was selected to head the delegation to the national encampment at Atlantic City. Early in the encampment a boom was started for Mr. Waldo as candidate for department commander, but he withdrew, leaving the field open to Herrick. The next encampment will be held at Syracuse. A gold medal was presented to retiring Department Commander Bernhardt Wall, of New York.

A delegation from the New London Business Men's Association went to Fort H. G. Wright on June 25 and extended the right hand of fellowship to Lieut. Col. R. P. Davis, U.S.A., the recently appointed commandant of the New London Artillery District. Incidentally their visit will be the means of establishing a more intimate relationship between the officers at Fort Wright and the citizens of New London, and as Colonel Davis expressed it in a happily worded little speech, "Heretofore it has been customary to speak of New London as one place and Fort Wright as another. I hope in the future they will be considered one and the same and that their interests will be common." The delegation was met at the pier by Capt. William F. Hase, C.A.C., U.S.A., Lieut. Col. Henry S. Dorsey, Conn. C.A.C., and Capt. J. Torrington Black. President Ernest E. Rogers led the company of visitors. They were at once taken to Colonel Davis's quarters, where they were welcomed by that officer and others of the post. Refreshments were served and the C.O. extended to the New Londoners the freedom of the post. Colonel Davis and Captain Hase made short addresses. The visitors were then taken out to see the firing of the big guns by various companies of the state Artillery Corps now encamped at the island. A brief call was made upon Col. Gilbert L. Fitch, commanding the state forces. In referring to New London Colonel Fitch said that she furnished at present thirteen officers of the state Militia. Some weeks ago the Municipal League, of Brooklyn, N.Y., visited Fort Hamilton with a desire to acquaint the leading citizens of that place with the needs and work of that part of the defenses of the harbor of New York. These visits of representative business men to the coast forts cannot fail to widen public interest in national defense.

Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, U.S.A., sailed from New York for Europe July 11.

Major Frank C. Boggs, U.S.A., is at Asbury Park, N.J., for a stay of several weeks.

Brig. Gen. Edward A. Godwin, U.S.A., will leave Washington, D.C., shortly for a trip to Canada.

Mrs. Clara E. Kramer, widow of Major Adam Kramer, U.S.A., is now residing at 128 East Congress street, St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Marshall, wife of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., and Miss Maitland Marshall will spend several months at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d U.S. Inf., at the Army aviation school at College Park, Md., July 11 made two flights by himself in the Wright diplane.

Miss Betty Hammond, sister of Mr. John Hays Hammond, is the guest of Rear Admiral French Chadwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chadwick at Newport, R.I.

Major Ellwood W. Evans, U.S.A., and Mrs. Evans, who have been camping in the Adirondacks for the past six weeks, have returned to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Andrew G. Clark, of Chicago, is spending the month of July at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., the guest of her son, Lieut. Paul H. Clark, 23d Inf., U.S.A.

Mrs. J. G. K. Richards, mother of Midshipman J. K. Richards, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. John E. Craven, wife of Captain Craven, U.S.N., at her cottage on Clinton avenue, Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston, C.E., U.S.A., and small daughter will leave Washington, D.C., about the middle of July for New Windsor, Md., for a stay of several months.

Rev. and Mrs. Edward Johnson and children are visiting Mrs. Johnson's parents, Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradford at their country place, Nezinscot Farm, Turner, Me.

A daughter, Dorothy Jane Thompson, was born to the wife of J. Walcott Thompson, son of Brig. Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S.A., retired, and brother of Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, U.S.A.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, included the following: Gen. John McClellan, Capt. Berkley Enochs, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff and Major S. M. Waterhouse, all U.S.A.

Among the passengers on board the Adriatic from Liverpool July 10 were Major and Mrs. S. L'H. Slocum, U.S.A. Major Slocum recently relinquished his post as Military Attaché of the American Embassy.

Mrs. William R. Van Auken has closed her home in Annapolis and is spending the summer at Harmony Villa, Jamestown, during Lieutenant Van Auken's cruise with the midshipmen on board the Massachusetts.

Mrs. Antoinette Rose Acker, who died at her home in New Brunswick, N.J., July 7, at the age of ninety-six, was the daughter of a soldier of the Army of the Revolution and a niece of a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Miss Jeannette Allen, daughter of Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., is the guest of Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., at North Haven, Me. Miss Allen will later join her parents at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Mrs. Goodwin, widow of Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Goodwin are visiting Mrs. Goodwin's brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. Col. Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Walke, at Fort Strong, Boston, Harbor, Mass.

Mrs. McCornack, the wife of Capt. Willard H. McCornack, 9th U.S. Cav., and son have arrived at Burlington, Vt., from Fort Leavenworth, and are the guests of her father, Major Charles H. Foote, at "Fairview," Spear street. Captain McCornack is expected at Burlington within a few days, and will spend his leave in Vermont.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edmond Harris Morse, U.S.M.C., have returned from a two weeks' visit at Willow Brook, near Reisterstown, Md., the home of Mrs. Morse's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Dannenberg, and have reopened their apartment at the Colonial, Portsmouth, Va., where Lieutenant Morse is attached to the U.S.S. Vermont.

Lieut. Thurston Hughes, U.S.A., is at the Stamford Hospital, Stamford, Conn., recovering rapidly from an operation for appendicitis performed by Dr. T. J. Biggs, of the Coast Artillery Reserves of Connecticut and formerly of the Regular Army. Mrs. Hughes is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor at Shippan Point, Stamford.

Richard Harding Davis, the author, well known to many Army officers, and Elizabeth Genevieve McAvoy, known on the stage as Bessie McCoy, were married July 8, 1912, at the law offices of Justice of Peace William C. Rungee in Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. Ethel Barrymore Colt was matron of honor, and Gouverneur Morris, the writer, was Mr. Davis's best man.

Mrs. Crosby, wife of Capt. H. B. Crosby, 8th U.S. Cav., with her two children and sister, Miss Edith Crosby, returned June 21 from an eight months' stay in Europe, and are located for the summer at 7220 Yale avenue, Chicago. Mrs. Crosby and children expect to sail Sept. 5 for the Philippines to join Captain Crosby, who is stationed at Fort McKinley.

Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th U.S. Cav., who for the past year has been at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is now at Rye Beach, N.H., with Mrs. Boyd and children. Captain Boyd has been detailed for duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Mount Gretna, and later in the season will be with the National Guard of Connecticut at Bridgeport.

Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, Vt., who is well known to many officers of the Army, began his insurance career in the autumn of 1868, in company with Col. George W. Hinde, under the firm name of Hinde and Peck. After six months this partnership was dissolved and General Peck started for himself, and he has since continued in business without change. "General Peck," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "has built an enviable reputation for honorable dealing, prompt payment of losses and courteous and liberal treatment of all customers. His name as an insurance man has become a household word throughout Vermont and his business is commensurate with his reputation. General Peck has thought it wise to perpetuate this agency by incorporation and to associate with him faithful and loyal gentlemen who have been in his employ for many years. At a meeting of the stockholders, held July 9, the following board of directors was elected: T. S. Peck, A. R. St. Pierre, F. A. Rousseau, J. E. Traill. This board of directors has elected the following officers: President, T. S. Peck; secretary, F. A. Rousseau; treasurer, J. E. Traill. The men composing The T. S. Peck Insurance Agency all have hosts of friends who will wish them well in this enterprise. The new corporation, with a capital stock of \$35,000, will soon take over the business, and success will undoubtedly attend the agency under the new organization."

Miss Honor M. Godfrey, sister of the late Capt. G. J. Godfrey, 22d U.S. Inf., has changed her address, and is now located at 84 Wedemeyer Terrace, Liberty, N.Y.

An important event at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 5, 1912, was the birth to Mrs. Hoyle, wife of Lieut. René E. De R. Hoyle, 6th U.S. Field Art., of a son and daughter. The twins are said to be as handsome a couple as ever arrived at the post.

"DO IT NOW."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Staff consolidation concerns a considerable number of officers of the Army. If, in effecting it, the interests of all are not treated fairly there will be dissatisfaction—human nature being as it is. Dissatisfaction, if well founded and not based on a mere selfish reaching-out for more than is due, is one of the most serious things that can confront any employer of thinking individuals—be that employer a government, a corporation, a contractor, or of whatsoever kind.

Insistence upon justice, a hopeless thing in days gone by, is not such an extravagant demand these days, when the trend of thought in the world is turning more than ever before toward what the word justice stands for.

It has been proposed to combine the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments, arranging the combined personnel according to the 1912 Army Register. Let us say that A entered one of these departments in 1901 as a captain and that B entered another on the same date, and that on that date A was the senior of the two. To-day A is still a captain while B, due to inequality in promotion, perhaps to expansion in his department just before consolidation—this expansion just before consolidation—is well up on the list of majors. In the consolidation it is proposed to put B above A notwithstanding A started above B.

No man whether interested personally in the issue or not can give one valid reason why A should appear in this consolidation subordinate to B. A and B have never been in competition; B has never outstripped A through merit, efficiency, or in any other way. True, through inequality of promotion in different departments B has gained rank in his own department, but not through any superiority over A and not to A's disadvantage, as their paths did not cross, and one was not graded with or against the other. But, now, these separate departments are to be combined into one. It is proposed to put A in the combined department as a captain and B as a major, although originally and on the only record by which they could be judged comparatively, A ranked B. That B has attained the rank of major is good reason why he should retain it. That he has attained the rank of major in his own department is no reason whatsoever why he should be put above A in a combined department—A having ranked B originally. B's rights accrued in and pertain to his own separate department; but that separate department ceases to exist. A department is created which never existed before. As this new department never existed, as no officer ever served in it, no officer can claim any rights to relative rank in it not deducible from a consideration of his individual record and rights as compared with the individual record and rights of all others put into the combined new department. The proposition that the personnel of that separate department which, through inequality of promotion, expansion, etc., has forged to higher rank in that separate department should, therefore, seize the higher places in the department to be created has not one leg to stand upon. The accident of B's present rank in his own department gives him no right to be put above A—A having ranked B at that one and only time that it was possible to weigh the record of one against the other.

Is not the present an excellent time to settle individual rights in this great new Supply Department on such a sound basis that agitation on grounds of unwarranted discrimination cannot arise to mar the harmonious working of that great department in the future? In the department about to be created, seniority determined by each individual's original relative rank in the three departments to be combined is the one unassailable basis. It is but natural to consider effect on one's personal interests as influencing his views. Through accident of place on the present relative list it is practically six of one and half a dozen of the other to the undersigned; wholly different is it with those staff captains—growing old as captains—in whose behalf this plea is made.

W. H. HART, Major, Commissary.

JAPANESE FIELD ARTILLERY REGULATIONS.

The Japanese field artillery manual published immediately after the Russo-Japanese war, based on the experience of the great conflict, has now been superseded by a new book adapted to the modern quick-firer with which the Japanese troops have been armed for the past three years. As the London Army and Navy Gazette remarks, commenting on the originality of the new regulations:

"To European tacticians the Japanese ideas must appear somewhat reactionary. Whereas the recent tendency of military science in Europe has been to devise methods of killing with the least possible danger of being killed, the Japanese do not hesitate to lay down that the safest plan, in the long run, is to increase fire effect to the utmost, even if this means the deliberate sacrifice of individual units by exposure at short range to the enemy's fire. Thus it is ordered that single batteries are to advance with the infantry firing line; for 'even if they fall as a sacrifice under the enemy's fire, yet their presence in the firing line will increase the enthusiasm with which the infantry will advance to the attack.' The main body of the attacking artillery are to press forward to short range in order that they may keep close to their infantry and afford them the most effective support throughout the phases of the combat. They are to send forward observers with telephones and flags in the foremost infantry firing lines. If these are killed the infantry must replace them by their own men. The artillery supporting the attack are to keep up an intense fire on the defenders till the last moment of the assault, and this fire is not to be diverted till the leading troops are 'almost into the defenses.' To deliver this fire the artillery of the attack, if in covered positions, are to come out into the open, regardless of the enemy's artillery fire. Covered positions are not recommended for general use; it is merely stated that 'under certain circumstances' covered positions are to be preferred, but these must be such that the guns can be run up to the crest, or advanced into the open, without loss of time; for, 'at decisive moments, artillery must fire from the open position.' This also applies to the defense, when every gun must be run up to repel the decisive attack. Great importance is attached to disabling the eyes and brains of the enemy's force, and a sharp lookout is to be kept for senior officers and their staffs, and for observing

positions. When machine guns, searchlight projectors or balloons are visible artillery units are to be immediately detailed to open fire on them. Artillery commanders are responsible for keeping up constant communication both forward and laterally; that is, both with the firing line and with commanders of neighboring troops, while, contrary to previously accepted ideas, the Japanese favor the use, on occasion, of single guns, both for flanking a defensive position and for creeping up to advantageous positions in the attack. The employment of pack artillery for these purposes is also recommended."

THE VETERAN OF INDIAN WARS.

By Dr. W. Thornton Parker, formerly A.A. Surgeon, U.S.A., Companion First Class, Order of Indian Wars of U.S.A.

Are you familiar with the dangers, privations, the sufferings and often the tortures of Indian warfare? Do you comprehend what privations our soldiers on frontier service have endured? Do you recognize the fact that no battles of the War of the Rebellion have ever called forth more of American military courage and fortitude than our Indian campaigns on the frontier? Veterans of the Regular Army who served in the Indian wars are entitled to every honor which a grateful nation can bestow upon its heroes. The veterans who face the dangers of Indian warfare; who made the weary, dangerous march, crossing the plains and the mountains and desert regions; who have endured the horrors of thirst and hunger and untold suffering in their common duties as soldiers; who have endured the cold of Montana and the heat of Arizona; who have suffered all sorts of privations and discomforts in an enemy's country, and who have held in check, often against great odds, and fought battles with savages where almost superhuman courage was required to avert absolute destruction, and where surrender could never be yielded without the sure sequence of being reserved for the indescribable horrors of Indian torture. Surely such warriors are peers of any soldiers in any country up to the present time and are worthy of the tribute of all veterans. In the memory of their manly, heroic deeds we can well afford to wrap our sword handles with crepe and place a wreath sacred to them on Memorial Day, and no true soldier or worthy citizen would hesitate for an instant to yield this homage to the brave and true who at such sacrifices and terrible risks opened up the great Western lands to settlement for millions, where cities and towns have sprung up where once roamed their mighty, cruel but defeated Indian enemies.

In Indian warfare there is no rear, the non-combatants are as much exposed to danger as those actually engaged; so that everyone, soldier or surgeon, is equally worthy of honor. Shall we neglect to place above their honored graves the flag they loved so well and so gallantly defended? Is it not our duty to search out the resting place of these who have done their duty so well? The brave and faithful soldier of the Regular Army who has done his duty in the lonely, dangerous service of the frontier finds no place among the veterans in our cities, no comrade to call on him when sick or invalid, no military command to escort his body to the grave, no rifle volley to do him honor, no sound of trumpet to remind the mourners of the last call of taps he used to listen to in desolate regions, no holder of flag above his humble but honorable grave. For the Indian war veteran the Memorial Day has no sympathizing word or deed. This should not be so. The real veteran does not, cannot approve of this. The real soldier is ready to give his sympathy generously for the justice of brave men. Who will help change all this before another Memorial Day for the honor and welfare of the American soldier?

Northampton, Mass., June 17, 1912.

THE LEWIS GUN FOR AEROPLANES.

The aeroplane gun invented by Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Lewis, C.A.C., which was described in our issue of June 15, is discussed by William Joseph Wheatley in the Scientific American of July 6. He says:

"When an aeroplane soared aloft from the Army Aviation School at College Park, Md., the first part of June, carrying a new rapid-fire gun, the invention of Colonel Lewis, these machines left the realm of air scouts and from that time forward became active engines of war for both offensive and defensive work. The possibilities of the new gun were realized when the aeroplane came down after Capt. Charles de Forest Chandler, commandant of the School, who manned the gun on its air trip, had discharged a full magazine of fifty cartridges and an examination of the target had disclosed the fact that the forty-five shots fired had buried themselves in a space three yards by eighteen. The white target of cheesecloth measured three yards by fifteen, and while a number of shots had pierced the cheesecloth, the greater part were bunched just off the end. Five of the shots from the magazine had been sent into a fishpond on the reservation in order that Captain Chandler could get, by the splash of the water, an instantaneous report of the accuracy of his aim.

"The aeroplane, driven by Lieut. Thomas DeW. Milling, one of the Army aviators, was humming through the air at approximately fifty miles an hour, and at an altitude of 600 feet, when a ripping sound heard above the roar of the engine told that the gun was in action. Twice again the aviators flew over the target until the magazine had been exhausted. The fact that this was the first time the gun had been taken aloft, together with the truthfulness of the aim as shown by the examination of the target, spoke emphatically then and there of the great possibilities of fleets of aeroplanes loaded with these rapid-fire guns, soaring over a column of the enemy's troops.

"No smoke, no flame—only the sound of the explosion tells that the gun has been fired. There is no recoil and the gun is so balanced by the magazine that the aim is not even interrupted while the gun is being fired. It can be fired at as high a rate as 750 shots a minute, but the rate may be reduced to 350 shots per minute, or to any number between these limits, by a simple adjustment of the gas-port valve controlling the admission of the gas to the piston cylinder.

"The principal and most novel feature of the gun is its air cooling system. Another novel feature which differentiates the Lewis gun from all other gas operated guns is the small inclosed operating spring which is located near the trigger-piece at the breech far removed from all injurious heat effects. The temper of this spring cannot be affected by either direct or transmitted heat no matter how rapid and long continued the firing.

"When firing at full speed it takes approximately four seconds to discharge a magazine of fifty cartridges, and the empty magazine may be replaced by a full one within two seconds. The drum magazine used with this gun is 8½ inches in diameter and 1½ inches deep. It is stamped from sheet steel, has an aluminum center

piece to hold the cartridges in place, and resembles, somewhat, a reel used for winding cinematograph film. "Colonel Lewis designed the gun primarily for infantry and cavalry use, but its flameless feature, coupled with the absence of recoil and its light weight, brought to mind the possibilities of the rifle for aeroplane use, and a test was decided upon, with the success already noted. Weighing as it does a little more than twenty-five pounds and requiring but one man to operate it, Colonel Lewis's invention has certainly made a great stride toward developing the aeroplane into a first class ship of war. The gun is simplicity in itself. It has only forty-seven parts, as compared with twice that number for other rapid-fire guns. The sustained rapidity of fire of which the gun is capable makes it a far more dangerous and effective weapon than any bomb dropping device as yet devised.

"As soon as a new machine is delivered to the Signal Corps to replace the flier which was wrecked recently, further and more complete firing tests of the Lewis gun will take place at College Park. It is proposed to carry the gun and one thousand rounds of service ammunition to heights of 1,000 feet or more and fire at selected targets to determine the accuracy of fire at different heights and speeds. Should the hydro-aeroplanes each be equipped with the Lewis rapid-fire gun they would play havoc with the range finders, telephones, lines of communication and the personnel in the fire-control masts such as those with which the battleships of the United States are equipped. It would mean that the men who direct the fire of their guns from these fighting tops will have to be protected.

"The gun made a very successful demonstration of its possibilities as a service weapon for the mobile Army at Fort Myer, Va., recently, before Secretary of War Stimson, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of the General Staff Corps; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Army Bureau of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of the Coast Artillery Corps; Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General, and Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General."

ARMY BUGLE CALLS.

A correspondent sends us the following words appropriate to the stable call, which he finds in an old newspaper:

Come all who are able and go to the stable,
And get out your horses and give 'em some corn;
For if you don't do it, the col'nel will know it,
And then you will rue it, as sure as you're born.

Our correspondent says: "There are a few verbal errors in the above. It should read:

Come all who are able and go to the stable,
And give your horses some water and corn;
And if you don't do it, your captain will know it,
And you will rue it so sure as you're born.

For taps we have this:

Love, good night,
Must thou go
When the day
And the night
Leave me so?
Fare thee well;
Day is done,
Night is on.

For reveille we have the old familiar rhyme:

I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up
In the morning;
I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up
at all.
The corporal's worse than the private,
The sergeant's worse than the corporal,
The lieutenant's worse than the sergeant,
And the cap't'n's worst of 'em all.

Also this for sick call:

Come and get your quinine, quinine, quinine
Come and get your quinine, and your pills.

OUR FIRST LINE OF BATTLESHIPS.

The passing from the Navy lists of those venerable names of our first line of battleships whose distinguished records of brilliant achievements in the annals of the American Navy—against the French privateers in 1799 and 1800, and later in the operations against the Barbary pirates, and especially during the war with England 1812-1814—and which have such long and honorable associations, is, to say the least, to be regretted.

Is it not time, then, that proper measures be taken to perpetuate the great names of those six staunch fighting frigates, built in America, constructed of American wood, under the supervision of naval officers, manned by Americans and under the direct authority of the American Government, and whose very models had elicited the admiration of friends and foes, by bestowing or the assignment of their names to the modern warships now under construction or to hereafter be built, that we may fittingly honor the memories of their distinguished commanders and sailors, whose daring and courage has cast such luster upon our naval annals? Surely, even in this practicable age, there must be some sentiment left and strong enough to justify the perpetuation of the great names of our first warships with their records, so that the student of history of the coming generations will not have to look in vain for the list of vessels which have been captured in battle by the first line of battleships of the American Navy.

The names of the six frigates of war authorized to be built by an act of Congress, March 27, 1794, are as follows: The United States, 44 guns; the Constitution, 44 guns; the President, 44 guns; the Constellation, 38 guns; the Chesapeake, 38 guns; the Congress, 38 guns. The building and equipment of these six frigates were under the direct supervision of a committee—John Barry, chairman; Richard Dale and Thomas Truxton. (For details, etc., see my book, "Commodore John Barry"—Meany, pp. 37, 40, 41 and 49.)

The following is a copy taken from the original record on file at Washington, D.C.:

War Department, June 5, 1794.

To Captain Barry.

Sir: The President of the United States by and with consent of the Senate has appointed you to be a captain of the ships to be provided in pursuance of the Act to provide a naval armament herein enclosed. It is to be understood that the relative rank of the captains is to be in the following order: 1. John Barry; 2. Samuel Nicholson; 3. Silas Talbot; 4. Joshua Barney; 5. Richard Dale; 6. Thomas Truxton. You will inform me as soon as convenient whether you accept or decline the appointment. I am, sir, etc.,

(Signed) HENRY KNOX, Secretary of War.

The United States was the first ship that got into the water under the present organization of the Navy. She was launched at Philadelphia on July 10, 1797, under the supervision of her commander, Commodore John Barry. The five other frigates were soon after safely floated (launched).

Washington, D.C. WILLIAM BARRY MEANY, M.D.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

To meet the increase in the German armament it is not unlikely that advantage will be taken in France of the fact that more men are eligible for the navy than are required and that a considerable proportion of these can be drawn upon to swell the army, for, in view of the declining birth rate in France and the steady increase in the German population, it is realized that serious study and radical measures must be had to keep abreast of the Teutonic military expansion. The accumulation of the German forces on the French frontier has caused a profound impression in France, which is expected to bring the French masses to see the need of taking on greater military responsibilities. It has been suggested that a good moral effect might flow from the creation of two new corps out of the third divisions of the 6th and 7th Corps, the chasseurs à pied, the African regiments and others. Senator Humbert, writing in *La France Militaire*, insists on the immediate meeting of the German increase. In this demand for urgency he is no doubt influenced by the realization that the increasing difference in population has developed in certain quarters in France a feeling of discouragement, if not of dismay, and it is to counteract this tendency and to put heart into the whole nation that he so ably dissects the needs of the moment. The suggestions for the best method of meeting this German expansion turn partly upon the increase of the native regiments and the revision of the laws concerning the maritime recruiting, so that there will no longer be a surplus of men for the navy while the army is begging for recruits. The German army is being increased to a total peace strength of 700,000 men, which is 150,000 more than the French keep with the colors, and it is thought that the greater part of the German increase will have been obtained by Oct. 1, hence the desire of the French Senator not to waste any time in temporizing.

The aeroplane, or gliding machine, has several essential defects which limit its military utility. It can neither hover over one place to observe, nor can it ascend or descend vertically. "For years past," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "we have been promised a machine which shall sustain its own weight without moving forwards, but the helicopters and winged machines so far tried have been failures. The 'gyropter,' designed by two French engineers, Messrs. Papin and Rouilly, promises better results. It is propelled and sustained by a large two-bladed screw of novel pattern. The shaft and the mid-ribs of the blades are hollow, and the screw is revolved by compressed air, which is blown into the shaft and escapes tangentially at the ends of the blades, on the principle of the reaction wheel or Barker's Mill. Good results have been obtained experimentally, but it has yet to be determined whether the gyropter will prove to be any more than a scientific toy."

The break-up of China is suggested to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, London, when it considers the "unaccountable flight of the Premier, Tang-Shao-Yi; the revolt of the Manchou division at the Summer Palace; the bad news from Kashgar; the terrible straits to which the Chinese garrison in Lhasa are reduced. On the other hand, Yuan-Shi-Kai's troops intercepted the Manchou division, quelled the outbreak and intercepted the leaders; the Russian troops from Osh and Andijan do not appear to have actually entered Chinese territory; and the last news from Lhasa is to the effect that the Chinese still hold out against the Tibetans. In the provinces of Shan-Si, Shen-Si, and Shan-tung there is very serious unrest, and the troops are likely to revolt there unless they are paid. In Mongolia there is rest for the present, but it has been bought at the price of China's self-effacement. In spite of all these matters, Yuan-Shi-Kai's authority is increasing, and if the government can only get money, things will be likely to improve. The Chinese cannot understand an impersonal form of government, nor do they seem to realize that reorganized armies must be regularly paid, otherwise they are liable to pay themselves."

French artillery trials took place at Mont Valérien in January with howitzer patterns of 2.7-inch and 4.7-inch caliber, and another model of the latter was tried in February, and a 4-inch in March. The present heavy field artillery comprises the well known Rimailho 5-inch howitzer, with hydraulic brake and pneumatic return, and the short 4.7-inch. To these it is proposed to add a 3.9-inch. According to the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, these exist a school of French officers who condemn curved fire except for heavy artillery. A new and lighter gun is also proposed for the horse artillery. At Bourges there have been trials with high explosive shells, said to be of 3.4-inch caliber, and it is rumored that cases of premature detonation have occurred. Some recent trials of illuminating star shells, which have taken place successfully at Bourges, have attracted attention.

The Swiss military papers have been discussing the projected tunnel under the Splügen Pass, intended to connect the Rhine Valley and the Engadine with the plains of Upper Italy. This tunnel is objected to as affording facilities for the invasion of Switzerland. Italy's aggressive action against Turkey has disturbed the equanimity of her neighbors, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and it is feared that even if she did want to attack Switzerland she might attempt to violate Swiss neutrality in order to take Austria in flank. Military opinion in Switzerland therefore favors the Greina route for the proposed tunnel, as being entirely in Swiss territory. The Greina Pass is not far east of the St. Gotthard, and a railway under it would connect with the St. Gotthard line at Bellinzona, on the Swiss side of the border. At present Italy has many railway lines leading to the frontier, and Switzerland but few, and the strategical advantage is on the Italian side.

BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN HINSDALE WEED.

East Orange, N.J., 14 Fulton avenue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Brig. Gen. Stephen Hinsdale Weed was born in 1834 in the city of New York. He was educated at the Free Academy and at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1854. Having been commissioned a second lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, he served on the Mexican frontier where he was stationed at Fort Brown, Texas. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1856, after which he was engaged in the Seminole War, Florida. During the political troubles in Kansas in 1858, he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth and then he served in the Indian campaigns until 1861. He entered the Civil War as captain of Battery I, 5th Art., with which he saw active service, during McClellan's peninsula campaign, his battery being attached to Sykes's Division, 5th Corps. At Gaines Mill, when he was wounded in the

face by a piece of shell, and in the Seven Days' battle, he won honorable distinction by the gallantry and efficient manner in which his guns were handled, receiving favorable mention in the official reports of his superiors.

At Manassas and Antietam Weed's battery was also actively engaged. And at Fredericksburg Weed was advanced to the command of the Corps of Artillery. At Chancellorsville he was in charge, at one time, of a line of Artillery containing fifty-six guns, his batteries representing nearly every corps in the Army. The signal ability which he displayed on this occasion was rewarded by a commission as brigadier general with rank from June 6, 1863, and he was placed at the head of the 3d Brigade, Ayres's Division, 5th Corps. He was then twenty-nine years old and one of the youngest officers of his rank in the Union Army. At Gettysburg in the battle of the second day he was ordered to the support of Vincent's Division on Little Round Top, when he arrived just in time to repulse an assault on that stronghold, the loss of which must have been disastrous in the extreme. But the summit of the hill was swept by the deadly fire of the Confederate sharpshooters.

Stationed at the Devil's Den, across the valley, while in the flush of triumph with the victorious shout of his regiments ringing in his ears, General Weed was struck by a well aimed bullet and fell dead on the ground that he and his men had so gallantly won. Of the noble sons of New York who fell on that historic field there was none braver or purer than the young brigadier who then gave up his life in defense of his country and his flag.

B. FRANK GREEN.

SOLDIERS AT PLAY.

After the grand review at Washington, Sherman's men, with other regiments of the brigade, went into camp near the Soldiers' Home, and were permitted to roam at will over the city. Discipline was relaxed, and the men of the 85th Illinois, who had ripened in the rough school of experience at Stone River, Chickamauga, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and the March to the Sea, became boys again, and not very good boys, either. Sometimes, however, soldiers who came to frolic remained to work.

One night a brigade camped at Tullahoma, and a fire called the men to the crossing of the principal streets. The "boys" were greatly amused at the efforts made by the home talent to put out the fire. But when the matter became serious, and the few citizens were bewildered and helpless, the soldiers fell into the ranks, organized quickly a dozen fire brigades, and under the direction of men who had fought big fires at home, worked half the night to save property. They checked and after a time mastered the fire, but from first to last they bore themselves like boys on a lark.

The same brigade, Palmer's men, after the terrific battle at Stone River, returned from the last charge against Breckenridge's Corps to their bivouac of the morning to find Negley's men carrying off the rails, out of which they had built rude shelters the night before. Palmer's men hurriedly stacked arms, and by common impulse surrounded, at a full run, the rail experts of the other division.

Both divisions had participated in the charge and had marched back in the evening with the battle spirit in them. Palmer's men were advancing, with the swinging, exultant step of victory, marching like regiments on review. But no sooner did they see Negley's men carrying off the rails than they dropped the soldier's attitude and bore down on the raiders like football players in a rush. The movement was so spontaneous and the numbers were so great that Negley's men were overwhelmed, and Palmer's men carried back the rails, frolicking like mad.

In a letter to the Secretary of State, dated American Embassy, Tokyo, Sept. 13, 1910, our Minister to Japan says: "The Department is aware of the destructive rainstorms which did such great damage in parts of Japan. One of the worst results was at Karuizawa, a summer resort very much patronized by Americans and other missionaries. I beg to enclose a copy of a letter signed by certain gentlemen comprising a 'Flood Emergency Committee,' intended to commend the leadership and work of Lieut. G. V. Strong, who with his family was spending the summer at this point. The original of this was delivered to Major Hawthorne, who no doubt will send it direct to the War Department. I desire to concur in what has been said by the committee as to Mr. Strong's efficient aid in a time of great excitement and danger." The letter referred to is as follows:

Karuizawa, Shinshu, Aug. 23, 1910.
To the Hon. Thomas J. O'Brien, American Embassy, Tokyo.
Your Excellency: We are directed by the foreign community in Karuizawa to bring to your notice the splendid services rendered to the community during the recent floods by Lieut. G. V. Strong. In the relief works (such as the construction of dams and bridges and the restoration of the water supply) by his capable leadership he added materially to the safety and comfort of the community. It is the desire of the community that you will make these facts known in those quarters where they will receive official recognition. We remain, yours faithfully, J. G. Dunlop, chairman; John O. Mann, secretary; H. E. Coleman, George Gleason, Rev. E. H. McGinnis, D. Norman, Flood Emergency Committee.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Company will open the first of its series of stores at 1127 South Broad street, Philadelphia, directly opposite the U.S. Marine Corps clothing factory, where it has leased a building. The first department will include civilian clothing, uniforms and equipment, and will be ready for business by Aug. 1. The company informs us that the best uniform and civilian clothing cutters available have been secured, and the uniform cloths to be used have been especially manufactured for the company. Every effort is being made to improve the quality and workmanship of all garments and to greatly reduce the cost to the consumer. The tailoring and equipment department will be enlarged to include women's and children's clothing by early fall. Other departments will be opened from time to time as the business develops. Major Edwin A. Jonas, retired, of the Quartermaster Department, U.S. Marine Corps, has been retained as manager of the Philadelphia branch.

John J. King, of 5 Franklin avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y., who makes his living as a fisherman on Long Island Sound and who found the body of William Fleischhauer, nineteen years old, a soldier, who was drowned in the squall on June 29, has refused to accept the reward of \$75 offered by the soldier's mother for the re-

covery of the body. Mrs. Fleischhauer lives in Williamsburg. She is not a woman of means. Three captains at Fort Slocum, N.Y., had offered \$25 each for the recovery of the body and King intends to send the money to the soldier's mother.

Sergt. John Proctor, of the 126th Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Worden, Wash., shot and killed his former wife, his son and daughter on July 5, and then turned the gun upon himself, dying from a wound in his head. Mrs. Proctor had been in constant fear of her husband since their divorce, and had predicted that he would take her life.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. JULY 11, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Leave for two months, upon relief from duty in the Q.M.D. is granted Capt. John L. Dewitt, Q.M.

First Lieut. Richard E. Cummins, O.D., at his own request is relieved from detail in that department.

Lieut. Col. Richmond M.C. Schofield, D.Q.M.G., and Major John D. L. Hartman, Q.M., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty pertaining to the maneuvers to be held in Connecticut.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, granted Lieut. Maurice B. Willett, C.A.C.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, July 22, granted Major Clement C. Whitcomb, M.C.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George H. McLellan, M.C., is extended one month.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned and their assignments to regiments are announced: Second Lieut. John F. Wall from the Infantry arm (18th Infantry) to the Cavalry arm on June 13, 1912, with rank from June 13, 1911, assigned to the 1st Cav.

Second Lieut. Lewis V. Greer from the Cavalry arm (4th Cavalry) to the Infantry arm on June 13, 1912, with rank from June 13, 1911, assigned to the 18th Inf.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Siner, M.C., detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Major James S. Wilson, M.C., relieved.

Acting Dental Surg. Charles DeWitt Deyton from his home, Erwin, Tenn., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Each of the following officers of the Corps of Engineers is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the lighthouse district specified after his name: Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, 15th District, to relieve Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter of that duty and as inspector; Lieut. Col. Lansing H. Beach, 5th District, to relieve Lieut. Col. William C. Lang-att; Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, 12th District, temporarily, to relieve Major Charles S. Bromwell; Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, 4th District, to relieve Major Herbert Deakne.

Leave to and including July 31, granted Capt. Clarence R. Day, 5th Cav.

Capt. Jesse R. Harris, M.C., upon the arrival of the transport Sheridan in the United States, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and then to Letterman General Hospital, for treatment.

Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, S.O., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for taking a special course of instruction at the Army Signal School.

BULLETIN NO. 8, JUNE 14, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Upon the report of the Chief of Staff, based upon the report of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, the following named institutions, arranged alphabetically, are announced as the ten whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge, as contemplated by paragraphs 6, 32 and 33, General Orders, No. 231, 1909, and paragraph 10, General Orders, Nos. 53 and 65, 1911, War Department:

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N.M.

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.

St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.

Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn.

The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 21, JULY 2, 1912, EASTERN DIVISION.

The following fractions of the 29th Infantry will proceed, by rail, to Mt. Gretna, Pa., for duty at the camp of instruction on July 6:

1. Headquarters, band and 3d Battalion from Fort Jay, N.Y., 1st Lieut. William D. Herbert, M.R.O., one non-commissioned officer and two privates, Hospital Corps, will accompany this command.

The 1st Battalion (less one company), namely: One company from Fort Porter, N.Y., and two companies temporarily at Fort Niagara, and the machine-gun platoon from Fort Niagara, N.Y., First Lieut. Eben C. Hill, M.C., and two privates, Hospital Corps, from Fort Porter, will accompany this command.

These troops will take from their respective stations the field allowance of wagon transportation.

The company to remain at Fort Porter will be selected by the post commander from the two which have finished target practice, and he will order one-half of this company, under command of a non-commissioned officer, to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty as temporary garrison. The remaining half-company will be left at Fort Porter, under command of a commissioned officer, as garrison for that post.

3. During the absence of the permanent garrison from Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., the post will be garrisoned by Coast Artillery companies which will be sent there, by water, on the dates indicated below, and when relieved by incoming detachments will return to station:

July 5-July 13: 56th and 76th Companies from Fort Hancock, N.J.

July 13-July 28: 82d and 87th Companies from Fort Totten, N.Y.

July 28-Aug. 21: 84th and 98th Companies from Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

The state authorities of Georgia having withdrawn the 1st Regiment of Infantry and Batteries A and B, Field Art., National Guard of that state, from attending the camp of instruction at Anniston, Ala., so much of Par. 2, G.O. No. 19, current series, these headquarters, as designates these organizations is rescinded.

G.O. 22, JULY 5, 1912, EASTERN DIVISION.

I. Col. Edward E. Dravo, deputy commissary general, having reported at these headquarters this date, is announced as Chief Commissary of the division, with office in the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, N.Y. city.

II. No emergency conditions or casualties will be introduced into fire command or battle command practice this year. Par. 38, Regulations for the Instruction and Target Practice of Coast Artillery Troops, 1912, will govern, and the emergency practice referred to therein will be held to include the casualties referred to in Par. 62.

G.O. 11, JUNE 27, 1912, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In compliance with Par. 8, S.O. No. 83, W.D., April 9, 1912, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of California.

The following personal staff is announced:

Second Lieut. Alexander L. James, jr., 5th Cav., aide-de-camp.
W. S. SCHUYLER, Brigadier General, Commanding.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.
Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, G.S., will proceed as an observer to the joint camp of instruction at Grays Harbor, Wash., July 21 to 30, 1912, and to the joint camp of instruction in the vicinity of Monterey, Cal., Aug. 10 to 23, 1912, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (July 3, War D.)

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, G.S., will proceed about July 14, 1912, to the Canal Zone, Panama, and to Guantanamo, Cuba, on official business pertaining to the fire-control installation at those places, and upon the completion of this duty will return to proper station. (July 6, War D.)

The name of Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, G.S., is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect July 31, 1912. (July 10, War D.)

Capt. Harrison Hall, G.S., is relieved from duty in Washington, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco and take first available transport for Manila for duty. (July 10, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

COL. H. P. MCCAIN, ACTING A.G.

Major Frank L. Winn, A.G., will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (July 3, War D.)
Major David J. Baker, Jr., A.G., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division and will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, and upon arrival report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (July 3, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major George E. Stockle, Q.M., will report in person to the commanding general, Western Division, for assignment to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of that division. (July 3, War D.)

Major Thomas B. Lamoreux, Q.M., is relieved from his present duties at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1912, to Manila for duty. (July 13, War D.)

Capt. Richard C. Marshall, jr., Q.M., is relieved from detail that department July 12, 1912. (July 5, War D.)

Par. 16, S.O. 140, War D., June 14, 1912, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Zautner, is revoked. (July 6, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Zautner, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., upon expiration of furlough, July 10, 1912, will report to C.O., that post, who will send him immediately to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (July 6, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William Bramstedt, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 8, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Patterson upon arrival at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Alcatraz, Cal., to report to the commandant, U.S. Military Prison, Pacific Branch, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Monroe T. Simpson. Sergeant Simpson will be sent to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska. (July 9, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Norman Macleod will proceed as soon as practicable from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Alexandria, La., for duty in the joint camp of instruction to be held near that place. (June 26, D.T.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William H. Mattison upon completion of his temporary duty at Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1912, will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles A. Stuart, who will be sent to the general depot, Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty. (July 9, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George C. Cook (appointed July 3, 1912, from sergeant, Co. C, 19th Inf.), now at Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Fort Crook, Neb., for temporary duty. (July 9, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Osman Freeman, Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (July 10, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Orient C. Watts to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (July 9, E. Div.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Coms. Sergt. Frank H. Chapman (appointed July 2, 1912, from sergeant, 96th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Warren, Mass., will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty to take the course of instruction in the School for Bakers and Cooks. (July 3, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Arnold M. Reeve (appointed July 2, 1912, from sergeant, 11th Recruit Company), now at the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty to take the course of instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks. (July 3, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Thomas W. Long (appointed July 2, 1912, from sergeant, Co. I, 10th Inf.), now at Washington Barracks, D.C., will be directed to report to the C.O. of that post for temporary duty to take the course of instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks. (July 3, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Wesley Baughn, Fort Ontario, N.Y., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (July 3, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Jonas J. Rackley upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (July 8, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Joseph Williams (appointed July 6, 1912, from commissary sergeant, 10th Cav.) now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is assigned to duty at that post. (July 8, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Paul Whitlock (appointed July 2, 1912, from sergeant, 156th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Constitution, N.H., will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty to take the course of instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks. (July 3, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Charles Richard, Col. Henry P. Birmingham and Lieut. Col. Francis A. Winter, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., on July 16, 1912, for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps to determine their fitness for promotion. (July 3, War D.)

Col. Charles Richard, M.C., in addition to his other duties is assigned to duty as instructor in military surgery at the Army Medical School, vice Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., relieved. (July 3, War D.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from duty at Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal., is granted Major Carroll D. Buck, M.C. (July 6, War D.)

Orders June 29, 1912, directing Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., to proceed to camp of instruction, at Anniston, Ala., revoked. (July 3, E. Div.)

Major Paul C. Hutton and Capt. Garfield L. McKinney, M.C., will proceed, at the proper time, to the joint camp of instruction at Anniston, Ala., July 5 to Aug. 4, 1912, for duty as inspectors of the Sanitary Troops of the Militia. (June 29, E. Div.)

The leave granted Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C., is extended fourteen days. (July 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Edgar C. Jones, M.C., having reported arrival at Seattle, will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (July 5, War D.)

Par. 46, S.O. 146, June 21, 1912, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Mark D. Weed, M.C., is revoked. (July 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Mark D. Weed, M.C., is relieved from duty as surgeon of the transport Thomas and from further station at San Francisco, Cal., at once and will report to commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty. (July 6, War D.)

Major George D. Deshon, M.C., will report in person on July 16, 1912, to Col. Charles Richard, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for physical examination for promotion. (July 8, War D.)

First Lieut. George B. Lake, M.C., is detailed as member of the board of officers of the Medical Corps appointed to meet at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for the examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Fronk, M.C., relieved. (July 8, War D.)

Major Leigh A. Fuller, M.C., is detailed as member of the

board of officers of the Medical Corps appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Major John A. Murtagh, M.C., relieved. (July 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry B. Etter, M.C., is detailed as member of the board of officers of the Medical Corps appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., for examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith, M.C., relieved. (July 8, War D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Mills, M.C. (July 9, War D.)

Capt. Robert C. Loving, M.C., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, upon his arrival at San Francisco, and will then report in person to the medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty as surgeon of the transport Thomas, with station at San Francisco. (July 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas E. Harwood, jr., M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed to meet at Fort Caswell, N.C., for the examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Capt. Garfield L. McKinney, M.C., relieved. (July 10, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Sept. 1, 1912, is granted Capt. William H. Tefft, M.C. (July 10, War D.)

Major Paul F. Straub, M.C. (General Staff), is relieved from duty in Washington upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to San Francisco and take the first available transport to Manila for duty. (July 10, War D.)

William L. Little, M.C., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for the purpose of taking command of the personnel of the field hospital at the camp of instruction, Anniston, Ala. (July 6, E. Div.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. John F. Leeper, M.R.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Aug. 15, 1912, for San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant Leeper will proceed thence to his home. (July 3, War D.)

Leave for three months and sixteen days is granted 1st Lieut. John F. Leeper, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. He is honorably discharged from the service of the United States upon the expiration of the leave. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. J. Marchal Wheathe, M.R.C., is relieved from assignment as surgeon of the transport Logan and will proceed to his home. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Luther R. Poust, M.R.C., having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (July 3, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. J. Marchal Wheathe, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President to take effect Sept. 8, 1912. Leave to and including Sept. 8 is granted 1st Lieutenant Wheathe. (July 9, War D.)

The operation of Par. 28, S.O. 156, July 3, 1912, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Luther R. Poust, M.R.C., is suspended for a period of fourteen days. Lieutenant Poust will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will comply with the requirements of the order cited. (July 9, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Simon E. Joseph, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect July 10, 1912. (July 10, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class James Sweeney, H.C., recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will be sent to Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, pending the permanent assignment of a sergeant first class to that post. (July 3, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Jasper M. Lawrence, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 9, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Charles B. Seely, jr., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 3, War D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE R. SMITH, P.G.

Leave for one month, effective about July 10, 1912, is granted Col. Harry L. Rogers, chief paymaster. (July 2, E. Div.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. BIXBY, C.E.

Major John C. Oakes, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers appointed to examine plans for construction or modification of locks and dams ordered by the River and Harbor Act, approved March 2, 1907, on the Ohio River. (July 3, C.E.)

The following officers, Corps of Engineers, will report to Lieut. Col. Theobald H. Reed, C.E., president of the board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Alvin B. Barber and Thomas H. Emerson. Before reporting to the president of the board the officers named will report to C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the prescribed test in horsemanship. (July 5, War D.)

The following officers, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William T. Russell, C.E., president of examining board, for examination for promotion: Capt. John R. Slattery, Curtis W. Otwell, Alfred B. Putnam, 1st Lieuts. William E. Endress, Jarvis J. Bain, Robert S. Thomas, Roger G. Powell and John N. Hodges.

Before complying with order to proceed to New York city, each of the officers named will report to the C.O. of post designated or to Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy for the prescribed test in horsemanship: Washington Barracks, D.C., Captains Slattery and Otwell, and Lieutenants Endress, Bain and Hodges; Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Captain Putnam and Lieutenant Thomas; U.S. Military Academy, Lieutenant Powell. (July 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Albert H. Acher, C.E., Culebra, Canal Zone, will report for physical examination only to Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., president of examining board. (July 6, E. Div.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.O.

A board of officers of the Ordnance Department to consist of Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler and Major John H. Rice is appointed to meet at the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., July 12, 1912, for the purpose of making recommendation for the detail of one officer to the grade of major in the Ordnance Department. Captains with service in the Ordnance Department who have been commissioned as captains in other branches of the Service, or who will be so commissioned prior to Sept. 1, 1912, will be eligible for such detail. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, O.D., will proceed to Buena Vista, Colo., and join the battalion of the 4th Field Artillery for duty during its practice march in Colorado, and upon the completion of this duty will return from Denver, Colo., to his proper station. (July 10, War D.)

Major John H. Rice, O.D., will proceed to Lake City, Colo., and join the battalion of the 4th Field Artillery for duty during its practice march in Colorado, and upon the completion of this duty will return from Buena Vista, Colo., to his proper station. (July 10, War D.)

Corpl. of Ord. Stephen Ryan, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 10, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Master Signal Electr. Frank P. Turner, 1st Class Sergts. John A. Perry and Luther I. Rose, Sitka, Alaska, 1st Class Sergt. Lonnie M. Powers and Sergt. Walter Keys, Juneau, Alaska, and 1st Class Sergt. George McNamara, S.C., Skagway, Alaska, will proceed, when their services can be spared at the stations where they are now serving, as indicated after their names, to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty pending assignment to station by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (June 13, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. 1st Class James J. McQuillan, S.C., Fort Sill, will be sent to the Militia camp of instruction, Fort Riley, for duty during the continuance of this course of instruction. (July 9, War D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

First Lieut. James A. Mars, 2d Cav., now on leave, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1912. Lieutenant Mars will proceed to Iowa City and report about

Aug. 15, 1912, to the president of the university for duty accordingly. (July 9, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances leave for one month, subject to recall, is granted Capt. Joseph S. Heron, 2d Cav. (June 26, D.T.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. HUGH L. SCOTT.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav. (July 5, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Nathan C. Shiverick, 3d Cav. (July 3, War D.)

Leave for two months, about July 9, 1912, subject to recall, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 3d Cav. (June 28, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The 4th Cavalry is designated for service in Hawaii Territory, will be relieved from duty at the present stations, and will proceed to San Francisco in time to embark for Honolulu, H.T., on transport sailing from San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1913, to relieve the 5th Cavalry, which upon being thus relieved will embark for San Francisco on the transport leaving Manila, P.I., about Jan. 15, 1913; the station of the 5th Cavalry is designated later. Discharges and transfers in the 4th Cavalry will be carried over as provided in Par. II, G.O. 141, War D., Aug. 31, 1908. (July 5, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence K. Lyman, 4th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in view of exceptional circumstances. (June 27, D. Columbia.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN F. GUILFOYLE.

Second Lieut. Clarence D. Lang, 9th Cav., is transferred to the 7th Cavalry. (July 10, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 143, these headquarters, June 22, 1912, as details Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav., to the camp of instruction, Anniston, Ala., July 5 to Aug. 4, 1912, is revoked. (July 2, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 11th Cav., will proceed to Lincoln, N.C., and make the annual field inspection of Troop A, Cavalry, Militia of North Carolina, during its practice march, July 22-31, 1912. (July 3, E. Div.)

The commanding officer, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will send one selected non-commissioned officer of the 11th Cavalry to Lincoln, N.C., for duty with Troop A, Cavalry, Militia of North Carolina, during its practice march, July 22-31, 1912. (July 3, E. Div.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 12th Cav., now in Washington, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty until Aug. 15, 1912. (July 18, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Mathew C. Smith, 14th Cav. (July 9, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH GARRARD.

Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., was on July 6 transferred from Troop E to unassigned.

Capt. Richard B. Going, unassigned, 15th Cavalry, was on July 6 assigned to Troop E.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 15th Cav., is extended one month. (June 25, D. Lakes.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

So much of Orders 151, June 27, 1912, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Isaac S. Martin, Cavalry, unassigned, upon his relief at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., to report to C.O., 15th Cavalry, for duty is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Martin to remain on duty at Fort Riley until further orders. (July 6, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. JOHN CONKLIN.

Leave for two months, with permission to return to the United States via the Suez Canal, is granted Capt. Francis W. Griffin, 2d Field Art. (July 3, War D.)

Leave from Sept. 1 to Oct. 5, 1912, is granted Capt. Charles M. Allen, 2d Field Art. (July 8, War D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles P. George, jr., 2d Field Art. (July 9, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Major William J. Snow, 3d Field Art., will proceed to Nevada, Mo., confer with authorities of Organized Militia, thence to Fort Riley for duty as an observer during Field Artillery encampment Organized Militia, thence to Sparta, Wis., as an observer of joint camp, and upon completion of this duty return to his proper station. (July 5, War D.)

Capt. Harry G. Bishop, 3d Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., are relieved from duty at the camp of instruction, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 14, 1912, and will proceed to these headquarters, reporting July 15, 1912, for duty in connection with the Connecticut Maneuver Campaign. (July 9, E. Div.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Lieut. Col. Ernest Hinds, 5th Field Art., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty pertaining to the joint maneuvers to be held in that division during July and August, 1912. (July 10, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed between the period from about July 8 to July 17, 1912, to Giesboro Manor and Washington, D.C., Indian Head, Md., New York city, N.Y., Dover, N.J., and Schenectady, N.Y., in the order named, for the purpose of visiting, inspecting and studying methods and material at certain powder factories, electrical works, power plants, proving grounds, and armor plates, and upon completion of this duty will return to Fort Monroe, Va.: Major William Chamberlaine, Major William E. Cole, Captains N. Cooke, William H. Monroe, Harry C. Barnes, John C. Ohnstad, Albert L. Rhoades, Ralph E. Herring, John E. Munroe, 1st Lieuts. Guy L. Gearhart and Alexander J. Stuart. (July 3, C.A.S.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Col. William H. Coffin, C.A.C. (July 3, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about July 5, 1912, is granted Col. John P. Wisser, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (June 25, D. Cal.)

Orders April 29, 1912, War D., directing Major Frank K. Ferguson, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at Army War College on July 1, 1912, to join station indicated after his name amended to direct Major Ferguson to remain on duty at the Army War College until Aug. 4, 1912, on which date he will join station designated. (July 6, War D.)

Leave for one month, effective about July 5, is granted Major Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C. (July 2, E. Div.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 143, June 22, 1912, these headquarters, as details Major Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., for duty at camp of instruction, Anniston, Ala., is rescinded. (July 2, E. Div.)

Leave for one month, about July 17, 1912, is granted Major William E. Cole, C.A.C. (June 29, C.A.S.)

The resignation of Chaplain Laurence L. Denning, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 1, 1912. (July 3, War D.)

Capt. Hugh K. Taylor, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect July 13, 1912, vice Capt. Richard C. Marshall, jr., Q.M., relieved from detail that department, July 12, 1912. (July 5, War D.)

Leave for one month and seven days, about July 20, 1912, is granted Capt. Frank C. Jewell, C.A.C. (June 29, D.E.)

Capt. Russell P. Reeder, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, Coast Artillery Reserve of Massachusetts, now in Boston, Mass., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty with the Massachusetts troops encamped in the Artillery District of Boston, July 7 to 16; July 16 to 25, and July 25 to Aug. 3, 1912. (July 1, E. Div.)

Leave for fifteen days, July 26, 1912, is granted Capt. William S. Bowen, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore. (June 13, D. Columbia.)

Leave for twenty days, about July 7, 1912, is granted Capt. William Paterson, C.A.C. (July 2, C.A.S.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, C.A.C., terminating not later than Aug. 15. (July 2, E. Div.)

Leave for one month, about July 6, 1912, is granted Capt. Owen G. Collins, C.A.C. (July 3, C.A.S.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John E. Townes, jr., C.A.C.,

attach him to that company. (July 6, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (June 17, D. Columbia.)
 1st Lieut. John H. Pirie and 2d Lieut. Robert L. Gray, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and 1st Lieut. Laurence T. Walker, C.A.C., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., are detailed as assistants to Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C., inspector-instructor of the 13th District, Coast Artillery Reserves, New York National Guard, for the period Aug. 3 to Aug. 17, 1912, at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (July 2, E. Div.)

1st Lieut. Loren H. Call, Townsend P. Dodd and 2d Lieut. Hubert G. Stanton, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., are detailed as assistants to Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C., inspector-instructor of the 9th District, Coast Artillery Reserves, New York National Guard, for the period July 20 to Aug. 3, 1912, at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (July 2, E. Div.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy L. Gearhart, C.A.C. (July 1, C.A.S.)

Leave for one month, about July 6, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert Arthur, C.A.C. (July 1, C.A.S.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C. (July 1, C.A.S.)

1st Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, C.A.C., having reported is assigned to duty as instructor in the department of engineering and mine defense, Coast Artillery School. (July 2, C.A.S.)

Leave for one month, about July 4, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C. (July 3, C.A.S.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. John G. Workier from assignment to the 21st Company and placed on the unassigned list; Capt. Ralph M. Mitchell, now unassigned, is assigned to the 21st Company. (July 8, War D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about Aug. 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Clarence B. Smith, C.A.C. (July 8, War D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Herman H. Zornig, C.A.C., upon the expiration of which he will return to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for further treatment. (July 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 184, June 7, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Dean Hall, C.A.C., is revoked. (July 8, War D.)

1st Lieut. John T. Rowe, C.A.C., is relieved from duty with the 59th Co., C.A.C., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will report in person on Aug. 28, 1912, at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the regular course at that school. (July 8, War D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted Col. Charles H. Hunter, C.A.C., with permission to go beyond the sea. (July 10, War D.)

1st Lieut. John T. Rowe, C.A.C., is placed on the unassigned list upon his relief from duty with the 59th Company. (July 10, War D.)

1st Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary, C.A.C., is detailed for aeronautical duty with the Signal Corps, and will proceed to College Park, Md. (July 10, War D.)

Leave for one month, terminating not later than Aug. 27, 1912, is granted Capt. Clifford C. Carson, C.A.C. (July 8, E. Div.)

Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, Coast Artillery Reserves, Rhode Island, will proceed, at the proper time, to Fort Greble, R.I., for duty with the Rhode Island troops encamped, July 8 to 14; July 14 to 21, and July 21 to 28, 1912. (July 8, E. Div.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas F. McNeill, C.A.C. (July 6, E. Div.)

Leave for twenty-one days, terminating not later than Aug. 26, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. James K. Crain, C.A.C. (July 9, E. Div.)

Leave one month and ten days, about July 18, 1912, is granted Capt. John C. Ohnstad, C.A.C. (July 5, C.A.S.)

Leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, about July 18, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Stuart, C.A.C. (July 5, C.A.S.)

1st Lieut. Thomas Duncan, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School and upon the completion of any leave granted him will comply with the requirements of Par. 31, S.O. 149, War D., June 25, 1912. (July 6, C.A.S.)

Capt. Louis C. Brinton, Jr., C.A.C., having completed the regular course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School and upon the completion of any leave granted him will comply with Par. 7, S.O. 148, War D., June 24, 1912. (July 7, C.A.S.)

Leave from about July 8 to Aug. 28, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Adeline Gibson, C.A.C. (July 8, C.A.S.)

Capt. Owen G. Collins, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School and upon the completion of any leave granted him will comply with Par. 32, S.O. 149, War D., June 25, 1912. (July 9, C.A.S.)

Capt. William Paterson, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School and upon the completion of any leave granted him will comply with Par. 31, S.O. 149, War D. (July 9, C.A.S.)

Engr. William M. Cline, C.A.C., from duty at the Coast Artillery School to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (July 9, C.A.S.)

Fireman Mike G. Kantz, C.A.C. (appointed July 1, 1912, from engineer, Coast Artillery School Detachment), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (July 8, War D.)

Engr. William M. Cline, C.A.C. (appointed July 1, 1912, from master electrician, C.A. School Detachment), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (July 8, War D.)

Master Electrician Edward Laughlin, C.A. School Detachment (appointed July 1, 1912, from engineer, Coast Artillery Corps), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will report to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, that post, for duty. (July 8, War D.)

Sergt. Major James E. Carter, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed July 3, 1912, from first sergeant, 24th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort McKinley, Maine, will be sent to Fort Scriven, Cal., for duty. (July 6, War D.)

Fireman John Baylor, C.A.C., now at Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred as fireman to the Coast Artillery School Detachment, that post. (July 6, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

G.O. 11, FORT MONROE, VA., JULY 1, 1912.

1. Pursuant to Par. 36, G.O. 143, War D., July 26, 1910, the following list, arranged alphabetically, is published for the information of all concerned:

Advanced Class.

Graduates, advanced course, Coast Artillery School, 1912.
 Clark, Thomas A., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Cole, William E., major, C.A.C.
 Cooke, Francis N., captain, C.A.C.
 Gearhart, Guy L., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Herring, Ralph E., captain, C.A.C.
 Monroe, William H., captain, C.A.C.
 Munroe, John E., captain, C.A.C.
 Rhoades, Albert L., captain, C.A.C.
 Stuart, Alexander J., first lieutenant, C.A.C.

2. Pursuant to Par. 34, G.O. 143, War D., July 26, 1910, the following lists, arranged alphabetically, are published for the information of all concerned:

Regular Class.

Honor Graduates, Coast Artillery School, 1912.
 Gray, Quinn, captain, C.A.C.
 Maybach, Alfred A., captain, C.A.C.
 Morse, Harry L., captain, C.A.C.
 Murray, Maxwell, first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Winslow, Richard P., captain, C.A.C.
 Distinguished Graduates, Coast Artillery School, 1912.
 Arthur, Robert, first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Hanna, Guy B. G., captain, C.A.C.
 Ireland, Mark L., captain, C.A.C.
 Sunderland, Archibald H., captain, C.A.C.
 Tuttle, Lewis, captain, C.A.C.
 Graduates, Coast Artillery School, 1912.
 Avery, Ray L., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Brinton, Louis C., Jr., captain, C.A.C.
 Carpenter, William T., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Colley, Henning P., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Collins, Owen G., captain, C.A.C.
 Corbin, Clifford L., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Duncan, Thomas, first lieutenant, C.A.C.

Geers, Frank, captain, C.A.C.
 Hicks, William W., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Paterson, William, captain, C.A.C.
 Sower, Carroll, captain, C.A.C.
 Smyth, Clarence E., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Smith, Rodney H., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Snow, Chester B., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Townes, John E., Jr., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 Walker, James F., first lieutenant, C.A.C.
 By order of Colonel Strong:

K. O. MASTELLER,
 Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, Secretary.

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY KIRBY.

Major William H. Bertsch, 3d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., and take station. (July 5, E. Div.)

The leave for three months granted 1st Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (July 6, E. Div.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Carl C. Oakes, 4th Inf. (July 5, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 39, Feb. 15, War D., as relates to Capt. Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf., is amended so as to relieve him from duty with the Militia of Georgia, July 25, 1912, instead of Sept. 1, 1912. (July 6, War D.)

Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and report Aug. 8, 1912, for duty in connection with the Connecticut maneuver campaign, Aug. 10 to 19, 1912, inclusive, and upon completion this duty return to proper station. (July 5, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about July 1, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Bert M. Atkinson, 5th Inf. (June 29, D.E.)

1st Lieut. George W. Edgerly, 5th Inf., is relieved from duty at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N.H., to take effect Sept. 1, 1912, and will join his regiment. (July 8, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEA FEBIGER.

Capt. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., 6th Inf., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report to the governor of Georgia for duty as inspector-instructor Militia of Georgia, under provisions of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1911. (July 6, War D.)

1st Lieut. George W. Edgerly, 6th Inf., is relieved from duty at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N.H., to take effect Sept. 1, 1912, and will join his regiment. (July 8, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty with the Militia of District of Columbia, Sept. 1, 1912, and upon the expiration of the leave granted will join his regiment. (July 8, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. TILLSON.

The leave granted Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 8th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (July 5, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES J. CRANE.

Lieut. Col. David C. Shanks, 9th Inf., having reported is assigned to station at Fort Thomas, Ky. (July 2, E. Div.)

1st Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 9th Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of the District of Columbia. Lieutenant Evans will proceed to Harpers Ferry, W.Va., about Aug. 23, 1912, for duty and upon the completion of the encampment will report to Washington and take station. (July 8, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY A. GREENE.

Major LaRoy S. Upton, 10th Inf., on leave, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (July 3, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

1st Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, 14th Inf., will proceed at the earliest practicable date to Watertown, S.D., via Pierre, S.D., for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia. (July 9, War D.)

Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report not later than July 15, 1912, for duty as umpire during the maneuver campaign to be held in that department July 20 to 29, 1912, inclusive. (July 9, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, 14th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, and the name of 1st Lieut. Edward J. Moran, Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect July 31, 1912. Lieutenant Moran is assigned to the 14th Infantry, to take effect Aug. 1, 1912. He will upon his relief from duty with the Militia of South Dakota join the station to which he may be assigned. (July 9, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.

Orders July 1, 1912, amended so as to direct Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., to make annual field inspection of 3d Infantry of Tennessee, instead of 2d Regiment Infantry. (July 5, E. Div.)

Leave for three months, upon return to station from maneuver camp, is granted Capt. Charles B. Stone, Jr., 17th Inf. (July 9, E. Div.)

Leave for one month, effective June 16, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, 17th Inf. (June 12, D. Lakes.)

Capt. John W. Wright, 17th Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 1, 1912, vice Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, Gen. Staff, relieved, to take effect July 31, 1912. Captain Wright will proceed about Aug. 1, 1912, to Washington for duty. (July 10, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

1st Lieut. John Randolph, 18th Inf., was on July 5 assigned to Co. G.

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Par. 17, S.O. 137, June 11, 1912, War D., is amended to read as follows: Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Charles W. Exton, 20th Inf., about Aug. 15, 1912. (July 9, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE S. YOUNG.

Leave for two months, upon the completion of his duties with the maneuvers, is granted Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 21st Inf. (July 3, War D.)

Leave for two months, about June 20, 1912, and to terminate at such time in August, 1912, as will enable him to comply with Par. 11, S.O. 118, War D., May 18, 1912, is granted Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (June 13, D. Columbia.)

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison, 21st Inf. (July 8, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. GLENN.

Leave for one month, about June 18, is granted Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Pendleton, 23d Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (June 18, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 23d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (July 10, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, recently transferred to the 26th Infantry, is assigned to duty with the battalion stationed at Fort Brady, (June 17, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Allan L. Briggs, 26th Inf. (July 5, War D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about July 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene R. Householder, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne. (June 27, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Everett D. Barlow, 26th Inf., Fort Brady. (June 25, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, June 28, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Kelly, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne. (June 27, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

The leave granted Col. Edward H. Plummer, 28th Inf., is further extended one month. (June 29, D. Lakes.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE R. CECIL.

Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 29th Inf., is relieved from further duty at the camp of instruction, Mt. Gretna, Pa., and will rejoin his permanent station without delay. (July 2, E. Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES McCLEURE.

The sick leave granted Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf., is extended two months. (July 5, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 100, April 27, 1912, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. (now colonel) John S. Mallory, Infantry, from duty in Washington July 1, 1912, is amended so as to relieve him to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. Colonel Mallory will proceed to

Albany, N.Y., and report in person to the Governor of New York for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of New York, and so much of Par. 8, S.O. 150, June 26, 1912, War D., as attaches Colonel Mallory to the 26th Infantry and directs him to join that regiment is revoked. (July 8, War D.)

1st Lieut. Edward J. Moran, Inf., is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of South Dakota, Aug. 1, 1912. (July 9, War D.)

INFANTRY, DETACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. Edward J. Moran, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers from July 31, and he is assigned to the 14th Infantry from Aug. 1, 1912. (July 9, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. William J. Brower, P.S. (July 5, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Bernard A. Schaaf, P.S., is extended to include Sept. 4, 1912. (July 8, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison, 21st Inf., and Major George Blakely, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Honolulu, H.T., July 31, 1912, to study the military problem of Oahu, to determine the proper system of mobile defense and the necessary garrison for that purpose, and to investigate the question of mortar batteries and other fixed defenses as a subordinate phase of the general problem of defense. Lieutenant Colonel Morrison and Major Blakely will proceed by steamer to a commercial line to Honolulu and report in person by July 31, 1912. (July 9, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for examination of such officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, 10th Inf., Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 10th Inf., Capt. Thomas J. Rogers, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George B. Jones, M.R.C. (July 6, E. Div.)

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 15th Cav., promoted to major, rank May 21, 1912, assigned to 9th Cav.

1st Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav., promoted to captain, rank May 21, 1912, assigned to 15th Cav.

1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., promoted to captain, rank May 30, 1912, assigned to 13th Cav. (to take effect July 4, 1912.)

Second Lieut. Marshall Magruder, 6th Field Art., promoted to first lieutenant, rank May 28, 1912, assigned to 4th F.A.

Second Lieut. Truby C. Martin, 5th Field Art., promoted to first lieutenant, rank May 31, 1912, assigned to 1st F.A.

Major Littlebrant upon the completion of his duty at Fort Leavenworth, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join his regiment.

Captains Going and Bowie will join troops to which they may be assigned.

Lieutenant Magruder will remain on duty at his present station for a period of one month from the date of receipt by him of this order, upon the expiration of which he will join his regiment.

Lieutenant Martin will join battery to which he may be assigned. (July 3, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect Aug. 15, 1912: Capt. George T. Langhorne from the 11th Cav. to the 12th Cav.; Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach from the 12th Cav. to the 11th Cav. Each of the officers named will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander and Captain Rockenbach will join the troop to which assigned. (July 8, War D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, S.C., having reported is assigned to duty as C.O. and acting Q.M. and commissary of the cable steamer Cyrus W. Field, relieving 1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, S.C., who will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and assume command of the cable steamer Joseph Henry, relieving 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 11th Inf. Lieutenant Barriger is appointed acting quartermaster and commissary while on this duty. (July 2, E. Div.)

Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 13th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, July 4, 1912, vice Capt. Henry C. Smither, S.C., relieved from detail in that corps, July 3, and assigned to the 15th Cavalry, to take effect July 4. (July 3, War D.)

1st Lieut. Charles P. Sanboeuf, 21st Recruit Company, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 3, War D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

From San Francisco, Cal.

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Logan	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	Jul. 26	Aug. 1	14
Sherman	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Thomas	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	23
Thomas	Jul. 15	Jul. 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24
Logan	Aug. 15	Aug. 30	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23

General offices: 1086 North Point street.
 Docks: Foot of Laguna street.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
 CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
 DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)
 LISCOM—In Philippine waters.
 LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. Left San Francisco, Cal. for Manila July 5.

McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
 MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
 SEWARD—At Manila.
 SHERIDAN—At San Francisco. Capt. H. S. Howland, 16th Inf., Q.M. Sailed for Alaska, via Seattle, June 1. Arrived Fort Davis, Alaska, June 27.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco June 15; left Honolulu July 3.
 SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
 THOMAS—Capt. A. J. Macnab, Q.M. Leaves Manila for San Francisco July 15.

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Members of both houses of the British Parliament reviewed the mighty fleet of Great Britain off Portsmouth July 9, which was assembled to take part in a war game. The force consisted of 315 vessels of all classes. No less than nineteen admirals flew their flags, and in addition to this great force and vessels abroad there were in reserve two battleship squadrons and five cruiser squadrons. The warships for the review were moored in six lines that stretched out for thirty miles when the inspection fleet arrived at the scene. Conspicuous near the front of the line were the super-Dreadnought Thunderer and the big Monarch and Orion, which represent the latest warships of Great Britain in commission. The Admiralty yacht Enchantress, with Premier Asquith, Mr. Churchill and other members of the Cabinet aboard, and the liner Admiral Castle, with the lords and commoners on board, steamed between the lines of warships. The members of Parliament were next taken in tugs to the principal battleships, which they inspected. Two biplanes shot out from the hangars ashore and performed evolutions over the warships. Another rose from the deck of the battleship London and dropped dummy bombs. They also wirelessly the positions to Vice Admiral Sir George Astley Callaghan, the commander-in-chief, and reported sighting submarines from a height of 500 feet.



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There was a mimic attack by submarines and aeroplanes on the battleships, which were cleared for action. This was followed by an onslaught by destroyers. The hydro-aeroplane gave a fine performance. It glided to the surface of the water, rested there while its engines were being tested and then gracefully resumed its flight. Afterward the entire fleet went to sea for the maneuvers, which were to begin on July 11. The attacking (or red) fleet is commanded by the Admiral, Sir George Callaghan, and the defending (or blue) fleet by Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg.

The Navy Department is endeavoring to carry out, so far as practicable, a scheme of rotation on stations in ordering officers to sea duty, and also rotation as between capital ships and small craft. Thus those officers who have received orders to the Asiatic Fleet have never been in that fleet, or at least not for many years, unless they desired such orders; also, in general, those who have received orders to small craft spent their last cruise in large vessels. In the latter case, after a part of a cruise in small vessels it is expected that they will be given desirable details on capital ships.

An important board of officers has been appointed to meet at Honolulu, H.T., July 31, to determine the proper system of mobile defense and investigate the question of mortar batteries and other fixed defenses as a subordinate phase of the general problem of defense. The board consists of Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, Lieut. Col. J. F. Morrison, 21st Inf., and Major George Blakely, C.A.C.

President Taft on July 9 sent to the Senate the nominations of the graduating class of midshipmen, 1912, to be ensigns. The names of the class appeared in our issue of June 8, page 1282.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1912.

GENERAL STAFF REORGANIZATION PLAN.

The General Staff of the Army has finally reached a conclusion as to a plan for the reorganization of our Army. The results of their labors will be found in this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on pages 1425, 1426, 1443 and 1444. They report the most complete and consistent scheme of Army organization ever presented to an American Congress. After a brief consideration of the land and naval forces, showing their necessary interdependence, the report considers the relations between our land forces at home and those in the Philippines, Oahu, Panama, Alaska and Porto Rico, showing the advantages to be derived from a separate organization of the detachments on foreign service. The organization of the land forces within our territorial limits is considered in the light of our traditional military policy, the time required to raise armies and the relations of the Regular Army to our auxiliary forces.

An organization for the peace administration of the land forces is proposed which has in view the relations of the Coast Artillery to the mobile Army and the best tactical organization and administration. The necessity of a reserve system is dwelt upon at length, and a solution of the problem is proposed which includes a plan for a Regular Army reserve, a reserve for the citizen soldiery and the adoption of the English system of prolonging the term of service in time of emergency.

It is proposed to distribute the Army in six, and possibly eight, groups, according to its strength, at least one group to contain a full tactical division and none less than a brigade of Infantry, with a proper proportion of Cavalry, Field Artillery and special troops. It is believed that the Army can be scientifically distributed at an expense little, if any, in excess of the proceeds of the sales of the posts to be abandoned. Studies at the War College indicate that if the present mobile Army were concentrated in eight posts its cost would be reduced by about \$5,500,000 per annum. In six years this saving would pay for the new quartering of the mobile Army, even if nothing could be realized from the sale of real estate no longer needed.

The following posts can be made use of in this scheme of distribution: Porter, Oglethorpe, McPherson, Sam Houston, Lawton and the California Presidios (one or both). Also one or more of the following posts as nuclei or elements of strategic concentration centers: Group I.—Benjamin Harrison, Columbus Barracks, Sheridan; Group II.—Des Moines, Crook, Omaha, Leavenworth, Riley, Snelling, Jefferson Barracks. Maximum economy and effectiveness would no doubt be secured by concentrating all of the troops in the region in one post or in a group of posts at one center of population, but practical considerations may prevent the full attainment of the ideal. The following posts cannot be included in the general system of strategic centers, but should be retained for the special reasons indicated in each case: Fort Sill, Okla.—The large reservation available at this station is peculiarly adapted for use as a school of artillery and musketry fire. Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Huachuca, Ariz.—The retention of these posts as Cavalry subposts on the southern border will probably be necessary for some time. Fort Myer, Va.—It will probably be necessary to retain a small garrison near the National Capitol for escort duty and other ceremonial purposes.

One section of the report is devoted to a very full consideration of the relation of promotion to organization, and another to a proposed organization of a skeleton field army capable of gradual expansion as needed. The best organization for the War Department and its various departments of staff and supply is considered at length. The establishment of division districts as a means of systematically raising and organizing the Volunteer forces is recommended, and the importance of the proposed Council of National Defense is shown.

A final section of the report is devoted to the considerations determining the strength, composition and organization of the land forces of the United States. "Our requirements in the way of land forces are certain to change as the years go on, but in the light of present-day conditions it is estimated that at the outbreak of war with a first class Power we should be capable of mobilizing at once in the United States an effective force of 460,000 mobile troops and 42,000 Coast Artillery; that this is the minimum number of first line troops necessary; and that to augment this force and replace its losses we should have plans made for raising immediately an additional force of 300,000 men. To meet conditions we can now foresee it is believed the Regular Army should comprise four complete divisions and that it should furnish as extradivisional troops a division of Cavalry and the quota of Heavy Field Artillery, Engineers, Signal and sanitary troops appropriate for one field army. On this basis the regular contingent of mobile troops, when raised to war strength, would comprise about 112,000 men. The remaining 348,000 mobile troops would be made up of citizen soldiers organized

in divisions and in field army auxiliaries. The regular contingent of Coast Artillery troops in the United States should comprise 24,000 men when on war footing, leaving 18,000 to be furnished by citizen soldiers. These figures are based on complete personnel for mine companies and fifty per cent. personnel for gun companies for authorized armament."

We give on page 1443 the rules governing rank and promotion which it is proposed to incorporate into the military law of the United States. Commenting on the first of these proposed rules, the report says: "This rule does not affect promotion in any way, but provides that all officers shall take precedence in their respective grades in the order of their actual seniority, and not according to the date of last commission. On July 23 last Captain W—, of the Cavalry, was promoted to the grade of major after 23 years 1 month and 12 days of commissioned service. Major W— is junior in rank to Major R, of the Medical Corps, who, on the date of Major W—'s promotion, had served 9 years 8 months and 23 days. Major R—'s seniority is based on the fact that his commission as major antedates that of Major W— by nine days, and this notwithstanding the fact that Major W— had served as a commissioned officer more than twice as long as Major R—. The proposed rule would not expedite Major W—'s promotion, not would it retard that of Major R—. It would simply provide that after arriving in the same grade their precedence should depend upon actual seniority. Major R—'s rapid promotion has been due to special provisions of law, under which medical officers enter the Army with the grade of first lieutenant and are promoted to the grade of captain in five years after first commission. (The period is now three years.) These provisions are designed to compensate for the fact that such officers must acquire a special professional education before they can enter the Army. The proposed rule for relative rank would not interfere with such special rules of promotion, but would simply provide that after arriving in the same grade officers should take precedence in the order of actual seniority. Among Major W—'s seniors under the present rule of precedence is Major C—, of the Coast Artillery, whose seniority is based on the fact that he was promoted to the grade of major sixteen days before Major W—'s promotion, notwithstanding the fact that he was actually Major W—'s junior as a commissioned officer by nine years."

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS IN SENATE.

With a number of amendments to the provision governing the detached service and some other minor changes, the Senate Military Committee decided on July 11 to report the Army Appropriation bill in practically the same form that it was reported to the Senate on April 2 and published on page 980, our issue of April 6. The committee spent the greater part of three days on the bill and went into most of its provisions as if it were considering an original bill, instead of one that had been vetoed by the President.

It is provided, as the bill will be reported to the Senate, that an officer must serve at least two out of six years with the line before he can be detached. This provision will not apply to Ordnance officers or to the details in the Insular Bureau, in which Major McIntyre and Captain Shelton are serving under the Acts of June 25, 1907, and March 23, 1910. It will not apply to line officers serving with the Isthmian Canal Commission up to the time of the opening of the canal. "In the discretion of the President" the provision will not apply to officers serving with the Philippine Constabulary until Jan. 1, 1914. Officers detached as students at Service Schools will also be excluded from the operation of the provision. The instructors at such schools will come under the provision.

As in the originally reported bill the Senate Military Committee strikes out the entire reorganization and consolidation features of the House bill.

The appropriation of \$1,350,000 for maneuvers, which was covered separately by the resolution passed last week making this amount immediately available for the maneuvers, was stricken from the Army bill. An appropriation of \$33,000 for the purchase of a tract of land known as the Belvoir property, Fairfax county, Va., was included in the bill, and an appropriation of \$70,000 to buy additional land for Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

One of the most remarkable exhibitions of political blindness which we have had occasion to note in years was given by Representative H. Robert Fowler, of Illinois, in his recent speech in the House on the bill (H.R. 24565) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year. After inveighing against wars, Mr. Fowler made this astonishing statement: "Mr. Chairman, the world is practically at peace to-day, but there has never been such a wild scramble among nations for big fleets and improved engines of death as is going on now." We wonder whether Mr. Fowler ever reads the newspapers. In his very morning paper he could have read not only of wars and rebellions, but of domestic strife and even of women assuming the role of rioters. If his time had not been occupied, presumably in reading the tracts of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, he might have seen in his morning paper such headings as these: War in Tripoli, Last stand for Islam, holy war in prospect, Royalists hurl bombs in Lisbon and fight in many places, Mexican General with army enters Chihuahua, Serious clash at Panama, Portuguese Royalists defeated, battle at Cleaves in which they lost heavily, Five thousand soldiers ready for Cuba, Women lead strike in Connecticut, Cavalry called out, More Boston riots, mobs beat policemen, Barriades thrown up by

seaman and dockers on a strike, Prince Salaru 'd-Dawla, pretender to the Persian throne marching on Teheran. In addition the Tripolitan war was going on between Italy and Turkey and there was the disturbance in adjacent Morocco. For the first time in our history there was civil war in the two republics—Mexico and Cuba—nearest our own at the same time, so that the sounds of battle were figuratively beating on our very ears. Yet in the face of such evidences of the prevalence of warlike passions a national representative has the audacity to arise in his speech and announce that the world is at peace.

On July 11 Senators Perkins, Lodge and Tillman were named as members of the Senate conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill. Chairman Padgett, Representatives Gregg and Foss will act as representatives of the House on the conference committee. Although no date has been set for the meeting of the conferees, it will probably take place before July 15. The leaders of both the Senate and the House are anxious to get the Naval Appropriation bill out of the way at the earliest possible date. It is realized that there is apt to be a protracted fight on the building program. As has been stated previously in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the advocates of an adequate Army have plans in mind for another caucus of the Democratic members on the building program. They are confident that with the declaration in the Democratic Convention platform for an adequate Navy they can induce the Democrats in the House to change their attitude on the battleship question. The failure of Congress to pass a public building bill is one of the most troublesome features of the situation. The inland members of Congress are still insisting that if there are to be no public buildings at this session there should be no battleships. It will be a very difficult task for some of the members to explain to their constituents their failure to secure certain public buildings when Congress could find enough money to build battleships. Of course, this is a very narrow view, but in a campaign year the first concern of a member of Congress is the wishes of his constituents. If Congress had passed the public building bill, one, if not two, battleship would now be assured.

A favorable report was made by the House Committee on Military Affairs on July 11 on the Militia Pay bill which goes to the House as a committee measure, being a substitute for H.R. 8141. This is the bill which has been agreed to by the Secretary of War and the Militia authorities with a slight amendment to be attached to Sec. 5 providing for the examination of a soldier on discharge by medical officers who are to report on his physical condition at that time. The amendment was proposed by Representative Slayden who did it with a view to keeping down the pensions growing out of service in a war. The bill was published in our issue of May 18, page 1183. It provides for the payment to members of the Organized Militia of percentages of Army pay varying from five to fifteen per cent. for officers and twenty-five per cent. for enlisted men, provided they render a specified service; also for the transfer to the Army of the United States of any portion of the Organized Militia receiving pay in time of emergency, with full pay, but without benefit of retirement laws. They "shall be available for any duty for which the Regular Army or Volunteer Army may be employed." The bill contains the important proviso that in case the Organized Militia are employed with the Regular Army the President may assign the command without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade.

Since the national conventions three unsuccessful attempts have been made to secure a quorum of the subcommittee of the Naval Affairs Committee on personnel. Aside from the general personnel legislation, there are quite a number of important private bills which Chairman Padgett wishes the subcommittee to take under consideration. Before the adjournment it is possible that the chairman may be able to secure a quorum, but the members of the committee are so busy with their political fences and with the general Presidential situation that it appears to be almost impossible to induce them to attend the meeting. It was originally planned by Mr. Padgett to either agree upon some general personnel legislation or report the bill. He was anxious to place the Personnel bill upon the calendar early next session, but all of his plans have been upset by the general confusion resulting from the Presidential campaign. With a prospect of three national tickets in the field a condition of uncertainty has been created in almost every state in the Union. It is almost impossible to interest a member of Congress in anything that does not relate to politics. Although Chairman Padgett has not given up all hope of making some progress in personnel legislation this session, he admits that the prospects are not very bright.

It is possible that the recent Act of Congress which commissions midshipmen as ensigns immediately upon their graduation may prevent the Navy Department from appointing them to the Marine Corps. At least this law has complicated the situation and raised the question of the authority of the Department to place Annapolis graduates in the Marine Corps as was done under the old law. Those who take this view of the new law argue that graduates from the Naval Academy must either be commissioned ensigns or dropped from the Navy. It is insisted that there is no other course for the Navy Department to pursue. With the existing vacancies in the Marine Corps and those that will be created by the Naval Appropriation bill there is con-

siderable inquiry as to why the Department has not taken some steps toward holding examinations of civilians. All inquiries at the Department as to whether there will be any examination of civilians is met with the reply that the Department has under consideration the appointment of Annapolis graduates to fill the vacancies in the corps. No information as to how this is to be done is furnished. Some authorities who have examined the law insist that there is no authority for the appointment of Annapolis graduates unless the candidates should resign from the Navy.

Although the Secretary of War has not finally decided, it is altogether probable that General Barry will be assigned to the command of the Eastern Division and that General Bliss will be transferred to West Point as Superintendent of the Military Academy. This and other changes in the stations of general officers are far from being settled, however. The transfer of Major Gen. W. H. Carter from the General Staff to the command of the Central Division will shortly take place. Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, selected as Gen. Carter's successor on the General Staff, is already in Washington acquainting himself with the duties now performed by General Carter. When the divisions were created it was decided to assign General Carter to the command of the Central Division, but first one thing came up and then another which has kept him in Washington or at other duties. General Carter was preparing to leave for Chicago when the troops were ordered to the Mexican border and he was assigned to the command of the Maneuver Division. When he returned from Texas his services were needed in presenting the War Department's attitude on the legislation pending in Congress. Now that Congress is about to adjourn General Carter is to be relieved of his duties on the General Staff.

It has been decided to open the next course of the Coast Artillery School on Jan. 3, 1913, instead of Sept. 1, 1912, in accord with the policy of the War Department heretofore. There will be no modification of the curriculum or change in the method of instruction. The school will remain idle between the closing of this year and the beginning of next unless some special course of study is arranged. The change will be made because, in the opinion of the War Department, the present arrangement of time of the school is seriously interfering with the work of the Coast Artillery Corps during the months of July and August. In these two months sixty or seventy officers graduating from the school are changing their stations, while their services are needed in artillery target practice and coast defense exercises. There is also great demand upon the officers for service with the Coast Artillery Militia during the month of May. This change will result in the rearrangement of the course so that the change of stations of officers will occur in November and December, and thus not interfere with the duties with the Militia and at target practice.

The failure of Congress to pass the Army Appropriation bill is seriously interfering with the purchase of suitable mounts for the Army by the Quartermaster's Department. By the provisions of the resolution the Quartermaster's Department was authorized to use only one-twelfth of the appropriations of last year for the purchase of horses. Usually the Quartermaster's Department makes its large purchases during the months of July and August. Some years over half of the money appropriated for mounts is expended during these two months, as the most desirable colts are on the market at that season of the year. Owing to the lack of funds the War Department has not been able to furnish the 2d Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Bliss, with its full quota of remounts. According to the last reports received at the War Department the 2d Cavalry now have only 384 horses, while its allowance is 790. The regiment has only recently returned from the Philippines, and as a consequence is without a supply of mounts.

If all of the eighteen enlisted men who took the examination at Fort Leavenworth qualify there will still be about 150 vacancies in the Army. On May 20, there were 24 vacancies in the Engineer Corps, 65 in the Cavalry, 16 in the Field Artillery, 40 in the Coast Artillery and 111 in the Infantry. This made a total of 306. West Point furnished 95 graduates, of which six were assigned to the Engineer Corps, 21 to the Cavalry, seven to the Field Artillery, 19 to the Coast Artillery, and 42 to the Infantry. This left eighteen vacancies in the Corps of Engineers, 44 in the Cavalry, nine in the Field Artillery, 21 in the Coast Artillery, and 69 in the Infantry or a total of 161 vacancies in the mobile Army. Since that time there have been a number of vacancies created by deaths and other causes.

No steps have been taken in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs toward the confirmation of the Army nominations now pending before it. Senator Bristow has declared that he will hold up the confirmation of General Wotherspoon because he has been advanced over the head of General Funston. He is also opposed to the promotion of colonels just before their retirement. It is expected that the nominations will be taken up in committee about July 15.

Rear Admiral N. C. Twining, U.S.N., Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, will leave on July 17 for a trip along the Pacific coast. Among other places he will visit the Mare Island and Puget Sound Navy Yards. He will be particularly interested in the torpedo station which the Navy Department is to locate at Puget Sound.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate's action on the Naval Appropriation bill, which now goes to conference, will be found on pages 1420, 1421.

The President on July 3 signed the bill S. 1337, authorizing the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Lloyd L. R. Krebs, late a captain in the Medical Corps, U.S.A., a major in the Medical Corps on the retired list and increasing the retired list by one for the purposes of this act; also S. 7018, to authorize the appointment of Harold Hancock Taintor to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army; and S. 5046, to authorize the appointment of Shepler Ward Fitzgerald and of Alden George Strong to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army.

The President on July 8 signed H.J. Res. 332, appropriating \$1,250,000 for encampment and maneuvers for the Organized Militia, this appropriation being one provision of the vetoed Army bill, and required for immediate use for the maneuvers now beginning.

The House on July 8 concurred in the Senate amendment of H.R. 17937, authorizing the payment of cash rewards for suggestions submitted by employees of certain establishments of the Ordnance Department for improvement or economy in manufacturing processes or plants.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on July 11 agreed to report favorably on a bill (S. 6364) converting Fort McHenry into a museum of historical relics. The old fort of long ago ceased to be of any strategical value as a coast defense, and, as stated in another column, the company of Coast Artillery is to be transferred to another fort.

The House Invalid Pension Committee adopts the Senate report on S. 1152 and recommends a pension of \$50 a month for Mary Bradford Crowninshield, widow of Arent S. Crowninshield, late rear admiral, U.S. Navy.

Favorably reporting H.R. 21019, to restore Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, retired, to the active list of the Army with the same rank he would hold if he had not been retired, the committee say: "Lieutenant Street was born Oct. 21, 1870, served as a private, Battery H, 3d Art., from May 6, 1898, to Aug. 15, 1899, and as a private, 6th Co., Coast Art., from Nov. 3, 1902, to March 7, 1903, and was retired Jan. 4, 1909, for disability incurred in line of duty. Since Sept. 2, 1910, Lieutenant Street has been on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Miami Military Institute, Germantown. Reputable physicians are very positive in their statements that he is absolutely recovered and is fit for military service. The board of surgeons, before whom he was ordered, reports: 'The board is of the opinion that Lieutenant Street would probably be able to perform the duties required of an officer under conditions of strain incident to the Service, but is unable to state positively that the trouble would not recur.' The Secretary of War, however, takes no notice of the contingency suggested by the board of surgeons. It is the opinion of the committee that because of the man's splendid service, his present robust condition, and his enthusiastic desire to become an active factor in the life of the Army that he be restored to the active list with the same rank he would now hold if he had not been retired."

That poor spelling should not disqualify an officer is the position taken by Representative Prince, of Illinois, in making a report on a bill (H.R. 21524) to correct the military record of 2d Lieut. Frederick H. Ferris, of the Volunteer Army in the Civil War. Mr. Prince says: "The court-martial proceedings show the fact that the officer did not spell correctly the word diarrhea. It does show that he used a synonym—a shorter and easier word to spell. The using of this shorter word seemed to have been the only cause for his separation from the Service. The maker of this report has been credibly informed that a clerk in the Census Office kept a list of the different ways of spelling the word diarrhea as appeared from papers which came under her observation. She had a list showing 300 different ways of spelling that word. In view of the circumstances governing this case the committee is unanimous in its report that Lieutenant Ferris should receive a pensionable status."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Prince, from the House Committee on Military Affairs, July 8, 1912, submitted the views of the minority on the Army Appropriation bill. In this they say:

"The amount appropriated in this bill is not sufficient to meet the necessities of the Military Establishment for the coming fiscal year, and deficits will develop requiring additional appropriations. We believe in economy, but not at the expense of the efficiency of the Army; nor is it the part of wisdom or of good legislation to incorporate in an appropriation bill new legislation reorganizing the Army. In the near future the War Department will recommend to Congress a plan for the reorganization of the Army. The staff of the Army should be made to fit the organization of the Army itself, and no proposed reorganization of the staff can properly be made until the Army itself is put upon a correct basis. There are seven new legislative propositions included in what ought to be purely a supply bill. The second section increases the term of enlistment from three to five years. . . .

"The officers who believe only in a highly drilled machine, and who desire a permanent personnel of enlisted men, favor the longer term of enlistment. The active and alert officers who look ahead with broad vision to the national defense in time of sore need favor the shorter enlistment, because it returns to civil life trained, disciplined, and law-abiding citizens who will constitute an efficient reserve. The claim on page 10 of the majority report that Sec. 2 will produce a saving of \$2,230,766.32 is not founded on fact. . . .

"Not only is it at the sacrifice of the efficiency of the Army, but the economy sought is wholly at the expense of the enlisted man. It also makes impossible the system of reserves, which all officers agree is the reform most needed for our Regular Army. (See statement of Secretary of War of Jan. 4, 1912.) It is claimed that Sec. 3 will effect a saving of \$1,016,000. The objection to this is that this saving will be accomplished at the expense of the pay of officers and men serving in the Tropics. This will be an injustice to the officers in that it will impose upon them the expenses of transportation of their families, the education of their children, etc. It will be an injustice to the men in that it will deprive them of extra pay which it is the general experience of nations is deserved by men serving in the Tropics.

And, finally, it will impair the efficiency of the Army by making it more difficult to enlist men for such service."

"Sec. 4 creates a supply corps, and puts in charge thereof a major general, who holds that rank during his continuance as head of the corps. This is a case of legislative promotion, and invariably leads to friction and discontent."

"At present there are not officers enough to do the military and quasi military duties that they are called upon to perform. If this section becomes a law, it will reduce the number of officers by forty, thereby further crippling the efficiency of the Army."

"Sec. 5 creates a service corps in the Army. This provision will undoubtedly remove from the Service hundreds of Civil Service employees who have devoted the best years of their lives to the service of their country; many of the men are too old to enlist under the provisions of the proposed section. We believe that if it is found advisable to establish such a corps for the efficiency of the Army, these faithful men ought to be provided for."

"Sec. 6 abolishes the establishments of the Adjutant General and the Inspector General and transfers them to the General Staff. This adds to the General Staff a body of officers whose functions are purely administrative. . . . If this section becomes a law it puts into the General Staff, which ought to be a supervising and co-ordinating body, too large a number of permanent officers whose life training has been along the lines of routine administration, which does not fit them for the duties required of the General Staff. Thus the General staff will be composed of officers from the line detailed for four years, but whose term of detail is temporary and uncertain because it may be terminated at any time, and officers coming from the Staff Corps who will have permanent commissions therein, and whose life service in the General Staff can only be temporarily interrupted. This will undoubtedly give to these administrative officers of the Staff Corps a preponderating power and influence in the work of the General Staff. It also presents the unheard-of condition of officers having a life tenure as General Staff officers."

"The strength of the present General Staff lies in the fact that there is a large number of energetic young officers of the rank of captain connected therewith. The proposed legislation reduces the number of these captains just one-half. Moreover, as was previously pointed out with reference to Sec. 4, this section provides for a reduction in the number of officers of the Army, whereas the number now authorized is known to be far below that required, and Congress has been repeatedly called upon to increase the number of officers in order to perform detached service duty imposed by law upon the line."

"Sec. 7 is ill advised and will, in our judgment, work against the efficiency of the Army."

The report is signed by George W. Prince, Julius Kahn, James F. Burke, Thomas W. Bradley, Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., John Q. Tilton and Butler Ames.

WANTS BIGGEST SHIP FOR UNITED STATES.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, who is second oldest in service on the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, has prepared a resolution directing an investigation by the Senate Naval Committee into the construction of first class battleships. The Senator sought to introduce his resolution in the Senate by unanimous consent, but was denied the privilege, it being held that no business was in order except the Lorimer case. The Senate then decided to make public his resolution and will introduce it at the first opportunity. The sarcastic intention of the resolution is obvious, and it is not designed to accomplish any practical purpose. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be and it is hereby instructed to investigate and report to the Senate: What is the maximum size of ship, whether battleship or cruiser; the maximum thickness of armor that said ship can carry safely; the maximum size of gun, the maximum speed and the maximum desirable radius of action of such vessel that can safely be built so as to navigate the ocean and enter the first class harbors of the world; how much draught can such vessel carry in order to enter the existing drydocks in this country for repairs and to safely pass through the Panama Canal; the object being to find out from authentic and reliable official sources the maximum size and the maximum draft, the maximum armament and the maximum thickness of armor in order to make the very best battleship or cruiser that the world has ever seen or will ever see, the purpose being to have this country own the greatest marine engine of war ever constructed or ever to be constructed under known conditions, and to report whether one such overpowering vessel would not in its judgment be better for this country to build than to continue by increasing taxation to spend the millions and millions of dollars now in prospect in the race for naval supremacy. Let us find out just how far we can go with any degree of safety, and go there at once. Let such vessel be named the Terror and become the peacemaker of the world; let us leave some money in the Treasury for other more necessary and useful expenditure, such as good roads, controlling the floods in the Mississippi, draining the swamp land in the South and irrigating the arid land in the West.

IN DEFENSE OF THE ARMY.

In an excellent speech in the House July 6 on the Army Appropriation bill Mr. James F. Burke, of Pennsylvania, said:

"Here was to be presented to the President an appropriation bill which reduced the Army by five regiments of Cavalry; which changed the existing term of the soldiers' enlistment; which altered the amounts of pay and conditions of allowances made to officers and enlisted men; which consolidated the three great supply corps of the Army; and which also merged The Adjutant General's and the Inspector General's Departments with the General Staff, making changes which necessarily had a far-reaching effect upon the military policy of the nation. Where are those provisions found? They are found in a bill containing appropriations aggregating nearly \$100,000,000, necessary to keep the Military Establishment of this Government in operation; and yet you place before not only the President of the United States, but the Commander-in-Chief of that Army, in the last days of a legislative session the alternative of acceding to these vicious and unwise provisions or of striking down the entire appropriation. I say that that is not in keeping with the high standard of public service which should mark the performance of duty by this House."

"There is another provision that I do not believe should go back to conference or be sent to the Senate, and that is the provision, originally contained in the bill, and which is in the one under present consideration, striking down the pay of the men in the foreign service, the men who in good faith made a contract with the United States Government, who donned its uniform, and sailed across the seas, who are to-day 10,000 miles away from home, and helpless to aid themselves against the imposition of this wrong, while we on the floor of this

House undertake to abrogate the contract, strike down the little pay we guaranteed them, and make, I believe, as unjust an attack upon them in their absence as was ever made upon men serving in the military ranks of any nation. [Applause.]

"An American soldier should never be shot in the back, but if he is, the last body to do it should be the Congress of the United States."

CHOICE OF OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on July 11 reported favorably the bill (S. 2518) for raising the Volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war. The chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Senator du Pont, has spent considerable time on this measure, and will make an effort to secure its passage before Congress adjourns for the session. He submitted a memorandum concerning the bill. In this the division of the land forces of the United States into Regulars, Militia and Volunteers is described, and a synopsis is given of the legislation on the subject of Volunteers in the Acts of May 28 and June 22, 1798; March 2, 1799; March 3, 1803; Feb. 24, 1807; March 30, 1808; Feb. 24 and March 30, 1814; Jan. 27, 1815; May 23, 1836; March 3, 1839; May 13, 1846; April 7, 1858; July 22 and Aug. 6, 1861; July 17, 1862; April 28, 1863; Nov. 28, 1864; April 22 and May 11, 1898, and March 2, 1899. With reference to these various enactments Senator du Pont says:

"It will be seen from the foregoing that there has been no uniform rule in the method of appointing officers of the Volunteer forces, and that the legislation has often conferred this power wholly or in part upon the President, while at other time it has been vested in the governors of the states and territories."

"In all but two states of the Union Militia officers below the rank of major are elected by the men and the field officers by the company officers. When the appointment of Volunteer officers has been left to the state and territorial executives the usual practice has been—and particularly during the Spanish War—to make nearly all such appointments, and promotions as well, on analogous lines, the practical result being that the Volunteer officers are elected by those whom they are to command. It is needless to point out that the appointment and promotion of officers on these lines is not only wholly wrong in principle, but most pernicious in results, radically affecting, as it does, the discipline and efficiency of the troops and enormously increasing the expense to the Government by making it necessary to employ at least twice as large a number in order to secure the same result. In defense of this bad system it is claimed that the men would come forward more readily and in greater numbers, but when we consider the vast population from which the Volunteers can be drawn it is believed that this argument has but little weight. Within three months after the declaration of war with Spain no less than 56,258 men had enlisted in the Regular Army. If in 1898 such a large number of men were willing to enlist in the Regular Army, with its reputation for strict discipline and where the men have no voice whatever in the selection of their officers, should another war occur it would seem reasonable to suppose (taking into consideration the large increase of our population) that the necessary men would be forthcoming for the Volunteer regiments, even if the appointment of the officers were vested in the President. As a matter of fact, in 1899, although the climate was very hot and unhealthy and the seat of war was at the other end of the world, there was no difficulty whatever experienced in raising from the country at large 35,000 Volunteers for service in the Philippines, the officers being all appointed by the President."

"Even if the contention above referred to were true, it is submitted that, in the judgment of all military experts, volunteer troops in which the officers are elected by those under them would not be as efficient as a much lesser number organized under the system proposed in the bill, under which the President appoints the officers subject to the restrictions and limitations therein contained, and this, too, with an immense diminution in the expense of the war."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7267, Mr. Rayner.—That the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy be waived in the case of Evan Urner Rinehart in consideration of his previous naval service.

DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.

H.R. 25614, Mr. Cox, of Ohio.—That any person or persons, corporation, or company who shall use the flag or the coat of arms of the United States, or any pattern, imitation, or representation thereof, either by printing thereon, or painting thereon, or attaching thereto any advertisement or label for the purpose of gain or profit, or as a trade-mark or device, or who shall imitate or represent the flag or the coat of arms of the United States for an advertisement, trade-mark, or label shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. That no copyright shall subsist in the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof.

Sec. 3. That no device nor inscription nor the representation or image of any person or thing shall be imprinted upon, painted upon, or attached to the flag, or upon or to the coat of arms of the United States, except that the devices now attached and used by the Grand Army of the Republic may continue to be used by them.

Sec. 4. That any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with indignity, or wantonly destroy the flag or coat of arms of the United States shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. That any person, corporation, or company violating any provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

H.R. 25623, Mr. Watkins.—That 1st Lieut. Sydney Smith, who was retired in June, 1908, be transferred from the retired list of the U.S. Army to the active list, to take rank as though he had not been retired, when there shall be a vacancy in that grade; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to increase the total authorized commissioned strength of the Army.

H.R. 25625, Mr. Parran.—Providing for an estimate of the cost of construction of an electric railroad from Washington, D.C., to the Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

H.R. 25648, Mr. Kahn.—Authorizing the President to appoint Weldon B. Page as second lieutenant in the U.S. Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H.R. 25679, Mr. Kindred.—To provide that petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive the rank or rating of the next higher enlisted grade.

H.R. 25712, Mr. Trible.—To repeal Sec. 9 of an Act entitled "An Act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," approved March 3, 1899. This is the section which provides for involuntary retirements, and enactment of this law would abolish the so-called "plucking board."

POLO AT FORT MYER.

The polo team from the 6th U.S. Field Artillery from Fort Riley, Kas., in a fast game at Washington, D.C., July 11, defeated easily the team of the 15th U.S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., by the score of 12½ to ½ of one goal.

During the eight periods the ball was in the vicinity of the Cavalry goal only once. First Lieut. Cortlandt Parker and 1st Lieut. Alfred L. Sands, of the 6th Field Art., were the stars, the former making five goals and the latter four. Three fouls were charged against the 15th Cavalry team, made in the second, fourth and sixth periods.

In the eighth period, with only a few more minutes to play, the Cavalry men carried the ball through much opposition down the entire length of the field. When it was almost in front of the goal 2d Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough, 15th Cav., by means of a difficult hit, knocked it between the posts, scoring the only point for the losers.

The score was as follows:

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Position and Player.	H.P.
No. 1—First Lieut. A. L. Sands.....	4
No. 2—First Lieut. C. Parker.....	5
No. 3—First Lieut. E. D. Hoyle.....	1
Back—Second Lieut. S. A. Beard.....	3
Totals	13

FORT MYER.

No. 1—First Lieut. A. Surles.....	0
No. 2—Capt. J. R. Lindsey.....	0
No. 3—Second Lieut. S. M. Rumbough.....	1
Back—First Lieut. V. S. Foster.....	0
Totals	1

6th Artillery—Earned goals, 13; lost by penalty, ½ of one goal, total, 12½ goals.

Fort Myer—Earned goal, 1; lost by penalty, ½ of 1 goal; total, ½ of 1 goal.

A large number of persons witnessed the game, Secretary of War Stimson and Army officers being among the number.

SUNDAY BASEBALL AND RIFLE PRACTICE.

On the subject of Sunday baseball in navy yards an editorial in the Brooklyn Eagle says: "The playing of baseball by United States sailors within navy yard reservations on Sunday is not to be interfered with by local police or local courts. Municipal ordinances and state law are alike absolutely inoperative in such reservations. National law and the orders of the Department are all that can be recognized. Hence the clergymen of the Tidewater Ministerial Conference, representing the Protestant churches of Norfolk and vicinity, had a perfect right to appeal to the Administration to stop Sunday baseball. In so doing there can be no doubt that they represented a sentiment very considerable, though not by any means universal, among the laymen of evangelical church organizations.

"The protest of the ministers has been overruled, in a spirit not disrespectful to them or to the sentiment for which they are the spokesmen. The Government holds that Sunday baseball is a good thing for the morale of the Service, that such shore exercise is in the interest of the sailors, and that no harm is done to anybody. It would be entirely possible for the Government to work the sailors on Sundays and give them another day for recreation. Sunday baseball would thus be avoided, but we question whether anyone of the ministers who signed the protest would approve such a change.

"It is hardly likely that the clergymen will misunderstand the motives of the Administration or will seek to make a political or semi-political issue out of the controversy. They are all sane men as well as consistent men, and they know that not to them, but to the President and the Secretary of the Navy, have the American people intrusted the discipline of the Navy Department, the trustees being bound to use their own best judgment as to what policy is best for all concerned."

While with us the controversy has to do only with military diversion on the Sabbath, in Great Britain a storm is raging over the decision of the War Office to permit rifle shooting by the Territorial forces on Sunday, on the ground that in the case of mechanics and artisans who are kept from the range during the week by their employment, and are willing to give up part of their Sabbath holiday to serve their country by practicing with the rifle, it is only right that no obstacles be put in their way. Indeed, the Daily Telegraph, which strongly backs up the War Office, openly advocates the substitution of Monday instead of Sunday as a day of rest in the Territorial force, as rifle practice on Sundays will impose additional considerable burdens on the already overworked permanent staff. The dispute in England is not over the question of disturbing the rest of a community, because the War Office had that in mind from the beginning and would not permit ranges to open where they might destroy the quiet a community believes it is entitled to one day in seven, but some of the advocates of rifle shooting hold that an open range, even when near a town, will cause less discomfort on Sunday than roaring railway trains thundering through villages on Sunday with their loads of excursionists and screeching automobiles that in thousands rush through village streets and country roads with their honking horns and car-splitting, nerve-racking sirens. Since all these are permitted with pleasure as the sole aim, greater consideration, they maintain, should be shown to those who are willing patriotically to forego the pleasure of the day for the purpose of serving the country by devoting time to their education as marksmen.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Paymr. Edward E. Goodhue, U.S.N., pay officer of the receiving ship at Boston, raised the question whether the officers on the receiving ship were entitled to sea pay. At the end of a long discussion of the question, accompanied by citations from G.O. No. 170 of March 21, 1912; Sec. 1571, Rev. Stat., and a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *U.S. v. Strong* (125 U.S., 656), the Assistant Comptroller reaches this satisfactory conclusion: "Applying this test to the conditions as described *supra* on board the vessel to which Lieutenant Baum is attached by his orders I am of opinion that service on board that vessel is sea service for which sea pay should be allowed. Paymaster Goodhue says that the service performed on shore is paramount. But as I understand the service performed on shore is the receiving ship business, i.e., duties in connection with the receiving ship and performed on shore for greater convenience. The

officers are quartered and mess on board the ship, and these are recognized as important evidence of sea service. From the facts submitted I am of opinion that Lieutenant Baum while attached to 'The Receiving Ship at Boston' and under the condition described is entitled to sea pay."

In the cases of Capt. E. H. Brainard and R. B. Creevy and 1st Lieut. C. L. Gaule and D. S. Smith, U.S.M.C., the Comptroller decides that they cannot be allowed for the period between the retroactive date upon which their higher rank became effective and the date of actual promotion, the difference between the heat and light allowance of the lower grade received by them and that to which their promotion would entitle them. Their landlords had been paid in full, and subsequent promotion of the officers did not entitle them to any more.

FINAL MERIT IN NAVAL GUNNERY.

An incomplete report on the final merit in gunnery for the year ending June 30, compiled from reports received up to and including July 1, 1912, places the Delaware in the lead, with the New Hampshire and Michigan almost tied for second place. There may be some changes in the general standing published below as the reports from the Colorado, Saratoga, California and South Dakota have not been received. In the torpedo class the Monaghan leads by a safe margin of two per cent, while the Lawrence comes second and the Trippe third. The Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale and Decatur, on the Asiatic Station, were not able to engage in practice this year on account of the unsettled conditions in China. They were therefore excused from the exercises. The gunboats on the Asiatic Station were also excused on account of conditions in China. Preparations are being made for the elementary torpedo practice of next year by the battleships and destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet. It will be conducted under the direction of the commander-in-chief of the fleet at such time and place as may be designated. The following is the comparative standing of the battleships and destroyers for the years 1911 and 1912:

Vessels of the Battleship Class.

Ship.	Final merit, autumn spring practice, 1911.	Final merit, autumn spring practice, 1912.	Final merit in gunnery, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.
Delaware	52,551	50,316	51,434
New Hampshire	48,249	51,673	39,961
Michigan	30,787	47,791	39,289
Maryland	29,462	43,070	36,266
South Carolina	45,191	22,245	38,718
North Dakota	22,393	39,388	30,891
Kansas	30,818	27,191	29,005
Louisiana	30,939	24,715	27,827
Connecticut	29,664	25,752	27,708
Virginia	19,514	35,633	27,574
Ohio	9,730	45,240	27,485
New Jersey	8,731	40,538	24,635
Mississippi	24,723	24,431	24,577
Nebraska	15,913	31,888	23,901
Georgia	29,236	17,764	23,000
Missouri	19,357	18,840	22,840
Minnesota	21,058	15,889	18,474
North Carolina	11,280	17,888	14,584
Colorado	65,076	(1)	.....
Saratoga	50,444	(1)	.....
California	21,962	(1)	.....
South Dakota	9,560	(1)	.....
Utah .....	.....	47,237	.....
Rhode Island .....	.....	39,230	.....
Florida .....	.....	11,467	.....
Washington	36,949	.....	.....
Vermont	36,300	.....	.....
West Virginia	19,869	.....	.....
Maine	11,091	.....	.....
Idaho	9,223	.....	.....

1 Scores not received.

Vessels of the Torpedo Class.

Monaghan	46,439	86,901	66,670
Lawrence	31,025	98,824	64,925
Trippe	25,660	88,384	57,022
Reid	73,911	37,485	55,698
Preston	60,884	48,946	54,915
Farragut	40,561	69,231	54,896
Drayton	26,442	76,864	51,653
Hopkins	22,933	79,977	51,455
Smith	56,591	45,906	51,249
McCall	53,131	49,322	51,227
Paulding	58,677	33,926	46,302
Hull	58,826	23,529	41,178
Burrows	28,854	51,591	40,223
Whipple	28,477	47,058	37,768
Stewart	68,950	4,003	36,477
Ammen	33,836	38,840	36,338
Roe	40,405	27,995	34,200
Rowan	34,046	33,333	33,690
Flusser	28,258	34,651	31,455
Lamson	14,323	41,933	28,128
Mayrant	17,817	33,796	25,807
Terry	19,023	15,346	17,185
Preble	27,657	4,970	16,314
Perkins	25,450	1,575	13,513
Stetson	21,725	0,000	10,863
Walke	4,335	7,614	5,975
Truxtun	58,195	.....	.....
Paul Jones	57,153	.....	.....
Warrington	13,820	.....	.....
Perry .....	.....	81,735	.....
Goldsborough .....	.....	6,017	.....
Patterson .....	.....	0,000	.....

PASSENGER STEAMER STRIKES BATTLESHIP.

While the U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. James H. Oliver, was at anchor just abreast and 400 yards from the bell buoy off Coasters Island, Newport, R.I., July 7, 1912, she was run into at 4:40 a.m. during a dense fog by the passenger steamer Commonwealth, of the New England Navigation Company, and both vessels were very badly damaged. The Commonwealth received a deep gash in her own bow and stove in the stern of the battleship above the armor plates for a distance of twenty-four feet. The estimated damage to the New Hampshire is \$50,000. Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter from Boston went at once to examine the vessel and make estimates, etc., for repairs. No lives were lost on either vessel. The crew was at once ordered to stations, the collision mats and divers' gears were called immediately into use. It was found that the New Hampshire sustained no damage below the protected deck except that the starboard after armor plate had been driven toward the center line of the ship about three inches. The propellers, shafts and steering engines were not damaged. The ship took in no water with the exception of a little weeping around the armor plate bolts. The mechanics aboard the New Hampshire were set at work immediately to make temporary repairs previous to proceeding to a navy yard for repairs. A court of inquiry was ordered to investigate and report as usual. The captain of the Commonwealth declared that the New

Hampshire was anchored in the channel and that he did not hear either her bell or whistle. On the other hand, Navy officers assert that the New Hampshire was properly anchored and that there was ample room in the channel for merchant steamers to pass safely.

Rear Admiral Winslow, commander Second Division, Atlantic Fleet, to which the New Hampshire is attached, is reported as saying that he alone was responsible for the position of the New Hampshire when she was struck by the Commonwealth. Captain Oliver, of the New Hampshire, he said, had followed instructions. Rear Admiral Winslow further said that the New Hampshire was anchored in such a position as to allow ample room for merchant shipping. A contract for the cofferdam about the damaged stern of the New Hampshire was let on July 8. Three of the New Hampshire's officers had narrow escapes as the result of the accident. Captain Oliver's after cabin was completely wrecked. He was asleep in the forward cabin. The bathroom partition was punctured, and this hole was just eight feet from the head of the captain's bed. Lieutenant Krakow's cabin was just below that of Captain Oliver. When the crash came the after end of his cabin was torn out, he was thrown out of bed and he found himself surrounded with twisted pipes and other debris. He had to pull away a part of the wreckage that blocked the door to get out. He suffered slight injury to his face, side and arm. Ensign Barnes's room was opposite Lieutenant Krakow's, and he had to make his escape through wreckage and a deluge of water that was coming from bursted water pipes.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., arrived at Newport, R.I., July 10, and sent up his pennant on board the Connecticut. The Georgia, flagship of Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske; the Nebraska, Capt. Spencer S. Wood, and the New Jersey, Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, also arrived at Newport July 10. Nine of the submarine flotilla put to sea early July 10 for practice.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, was transferred from the Washington to the Connecticut on July 7 at Hampton Roads.

The U.S.S. Cincinnati, according to a despatch from Manila, struck a reef July 7 in Subig Bay. She was towed off and docked. Fog was responsible for the accident.

The U.S.S. Washington was placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., July 9.

A radiogram has been received from the Birmingham, which has been on the ice patrol of the North Atlantic, that her duty on the ice fields has been completed and that the vessel is en route to Philadelphia, stopping at Newport for coal if necessary.

Icebergs were on July 6 still prevalent along the northern steamship lanes according to warnings flashed from the U.S.S. Birmingham to the Navy Department and in turn to the Hydrographic Office. The Birmingham radiogram stated that three large bergs had been sighted three miles west of latitude 43.03 and longitude 48.53. Another huge berg had been seen fifteen miles southwest. The Hydrographic Office in a recent notice to steamship companies that it was considered safe to go back to the old routes, expressly provided, however, that all companies should require their captains to double the lookouts while near the ice region, and slow down, or even stop, during thick or foggy weather. It was advised that steamers slow down to half speed at night, even in clear weather.

The U.S.S. Birmingham established a new record by bombarding icebergs and securing a supply of ice for use aboard ship. The cruiser on July 3, it is reported, was steaming through a dense fog when there was a rift and the Birmingham was between two immense icebergs. An order was issued immediately to open fire with the three and five-inch guns. Every shot struck, but the bombarding failed to break them up. The shots splintered some ice and then glanced off. Boats were launched and enough clear ice was picked up to supply the cruiser for several days.

Capt. Albert Gleeves, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., has made the workmen there happy by removing the restriction that was formerly placed against smoking during the noon hour. The new order permits smoking in certain sections of the navy yard during the noon hour.

The following vessels were placed in first reserve on the dates named: Mars, at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on July 3; Kentucky, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on July 1; and Arethusa, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on July 5, 1912.

The bulk of the little cruiser Kaimlea, which constituted the navy of Hawaii in the reign of Kalakaua, was burned at Honolulu in the harbor as part of the local Fourth of July celebration.

Lieut. Charles H. Maddox, U.S.N., an expert on wireless telegraphy, according to a newspaper despatch from Annapolis has completed the shore station of a wireless system designed to secure communication between aeroplanes and either vessels or the shore. One or more of the aeroplanes now at Annapolis will be equipped with a specially designed wireless apparatus, the dynamo of which will be driven by the motor of the aeroplane. The complete apparatus will weigh but thirty-eight pounds. The experiments with wireless telegraphy will be among the most important undertaken by the Navy birdmen this summer. Lieutenant Maddox is now pursuing a special course in wireless engineering at Harvard University.

The annual Fourth of July celebration given by the Naval Home, of Philadelphia, Pa., was a great success and the acme of a sane Fourth. The master of ceremonies, Chaplain G. E. Stevenson, and the other officials were highly complimented upon the manner the celebration was planned and carried out. The athletic events were held in the forenoon, and a baseball game between the Hospital Corps and the champions of the North Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Minnesota, was played in the afternoon. Handsome prizes were awarded for all events. Among the prizes awarded were two large trophies in the form of loving cups, one going to the U.S.S. Minnesota, as winner of the ball game, and one to the U.S.S. Idaho, winner of the one mile relay race. Refreshments were served during the entire day, and light drinks and ice cream were placed in conspicuous places and were pressed upon all visitors with the usual cordiality of this institution. The athletic events were carried off with the precision of well oiled machinery, without the slightest delay and with fair decisions to all concerned. The events were as follows: Master of ceremonies, Chaplain G. E. Stevenson, U.S.N.; judges of athletic events, Comdr. Walter Ball, U.S.N.; Chaplain A. W. Stone, U.S.N.; starter, Secretary James J. Gorman, U.S. Naval Home; timekeeper, Ensign Cobb, U.S.N.; clerk of course, Pay Clerk G. E. Rappolee, U.S.N.; Event No. 1, egg race—First, Chaplain Stevenson;

second, Chaplain Stone; third, Naval Constructor Mc Bride. 2. Potato race—Thomas, Minnesota; Suratt, Minnesota. 3. 100-yard dash—First, Hirschboch, Idaho; second, Webster, Minnesota. 4. 120-yard low hurdles—Ludwig, Idaho; second, Hirschboch, Idaho. 5. Standing high jump—First, Webster, Minnesota; second, Hirschboch, Idaho. 6. Running high jump—Webster, Minnesota; Higstrom, Idaho, tie. 7. Standing broad jump—Hirschboch, Idaho; Kane, Idaho. 8. Running broad jump—First, Kane, Idaho; Ulrich, Minnesota, tie. 9. Shot put—Rader, Minnesota; Kane, Idaho. 10. Hop, step and jump—Thomas, Minnesota; Webster, Minnesota. 11. Three-legged race—Paschal, Idaho; Gentle, Idaho. 12. Sack race—Kane, Idaho, Dougherty, Naval Home. 13. One mile run—Ludwig, Idaho; Hirschboch, Idaho. 14. Obstacle race—Patterson, Marine Barracks; Ulrich, Minnesota. 15. One mile relay—Idaho (Hirschboch, Ludwig, Paschal).

The following was the degree of completion on July 1, 1912, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Wyoming, 96.1; Arkansas, 98.3; New York, 96.3; Texas, 65.7; Nevada, 7. Oklahoma, 5. Torpedo boat destroyers—Fanning, *100.0; Jarvis, 89.2; Henley, 88.7; Beale, 92.9; Jenkins, *100.0; Cassin, 26.7; Cummings, 17.1; Downes, 6.7; Duncan, 25.1; Aylwin, 34.4; Parker, 33.5; Benham, 33.3; Balch, 30.2. Submarine torpedo boats—F-1, *100.0; F-2, *100.0; F-3, 95.9; F-4, 90.2; G-4, 56.8; G-2, 85.9; G-1, 91.0; H-1, 71.1; H-2, 71.1; H-3, 65.1; G-3, 46.9; K-1, 36.9; K-2, 36.2; K-3, 42.7; K-4, 34.0; K-5, 16.1; K-6, 16.1; K-7, 21.7; K-8, 21.7. Seagoing tugs—Sonoma, 92.7; Ontario, 93.6. Colliers—Proteus, 49.8; Nereus, 45.7; Orion, 99.9; Jason, 37.4; Jupiter, 62.4. *Fanning delivered at navy yard, Norfolk, June 20, 1912. †Jenkins delivered at navy yard, Boston, June 14, 1912. ‡F-1 delivered at navy yard, Mare Island, June 19, 1912. §F-2 delivered at navy yard, Mare Island, June 25, 1912.

Charles W. Jones, seaman, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Walke, has been commended by the Navy Department for his prompt and gallant action in diving from the deck of the Walke and rescuing from drowning J. Herbert, fireman, first class, who in attempting to mount the gangway from the motor boat fell overboard and sank, being unable to swim.

The Navy Department has commended Richard Dick Copperman, seaman, U.S.N., U.S.S. Maryland, for his action in entering a burning building at Panama Feb. 23, 1912, and rendering valuable assistance to the Panama Fire Brigade.

The Jenkins has been assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet.

The U.S.S. Birmingham was placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on July 11, 1912. The Jouett has been assigned to duty with the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The reported sailing of the North Dakota from Shanghai for Tsingtau July 8 should have read South Dakota instead of North Dakota.

The U.S.S. Nipsic has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., upon being relieved by the U.S.S. Philadelphia.

Chief Gunner George P. Cushman, retired, died at Duxbury, Mass., July 1, 1912.

The U.S.S. Tacoma has been ordered placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on July 15, 1912, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The ballistics of the Belgian Mauser rifle will be superior to that of any European state except Switzerland, as a result of experiments the Belgians have been making to secure a pointed bullet to replace the round-nosed bullet now used with their three-inch Mauser rifle. Three patterns were tried—namely, a steel-cased lead bullet of 185 grains, a steel-cased lead and aluminum one of 155 grains, and a brass one of 155 grains. The first gave a muzzle velocity of 2,420 feet, and even higher velocities were obtained with the lighter ones, but these were not so well maintained at ranges of 550 yards and over. The heavy bullet was, moreover, superior in accuracy at all ranges and in penetration through gun shields, and has therefore been adopted.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Chicago, sailed July 9 from Boston, Mass., for Provincetown, Mass.
Iowa, sailed July 10 from Baltimore, Md., for New York city.
Bagley, Barney and Biddle, arrived July 10 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Rhode Island, sailed July 9 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Newport, R.I.
Washington, arrived July 9 at Portsmouth, N.H.
Jenkins, arrived July 11 at Newport, R.I.
Maryland, arrived July 10 at Port Angeles, Wash.
Connecticut, arrived July 9 at Newport, R.I.
Florida, Delaware, Utah, Louisiana, Kansas, Reid, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Smith, Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Roe, Terry, Perkins, Sterett, Walke, Patterson, Ammen, Burrows and Monaghan, sailed July 9 from Newport, R.I., for exercises at sea.
Trippe, sailed July 9 from Newport, R.I., for exercises at sea.
Hannibal, sailed July 8 from Cape Gracias-a-Dios for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Missouri, sailed July 10 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Newport, R.I.
Georgia, New Jersey, Nebraska and Ohio, arrived July 10 at Newport, R.I.
Cleveland, Denver, Alert, F-1 and F-2, arrived July 10 at San Francisco, Cal.
Helena, sailed July 10 from Shanghai, China, for Nanking, China.
Nanshan, sailed July 11 from Olongapo, P.I., for Hongkong, China.
Birmingham, arrived July 11 at Philadelphia, Pa.
Pompey, arrived July 11 at Shanghai, China.
Brutus, sailed July 11 from Sewall Point, Va., for Newport, R.I.
Colorado, arrived at Bremerton July 11.
Patapasco, sailed from Norfolk for Newport July 11.
C-4, sailed from New York for Newport July 11.
Annapolis, arrived at La Union July 11.
Rhode Island, arrived at Newport July 11.
Oregon, arrived at Astoria July 11.
Ozark, sailed from Washington for Chesapeake Bay July 12.
Decatur, sailed from Shanghai for Chefoo July 12.
Ajax, sailed from Boston for Lambert Point July 12.

G.O. 196, JULY 2, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

The joint resolution quoted in G.O. 192 extending appropriations for the necessary operations of the Government under certain contingencies having been passed by the Congress and approved by the President, on July 1, 1912, G.O. 192, of June 21, 1912, is hereby rendered nugatory.

In order that the total expenditures throughout the Service

in July shall not exceed the amount appropriated by the resolution, expenditures at each yard and station under all annual appropriations must be kept to the lowest practicable figure within that period, particular attention being enjoined as regards the appropriation, "Equipment of Vessels, 1913."

G.O. 197, JULY 8, 1912, NAVY DEPT.
Inasmuch as the appropriation under "Equipment of Vessels" for the fiscal year 1913 does not exceed that for the fiscal year 1912, and due to the fact that a number of vessels will be placed in commission, which will necessitate the expenditure of a large portion of the appropriation "Equipment of Vessels," it is directed that all officers exercise the greatest care in the expenditure of equipment or other stores coming under this appropriation, and to guard against the returning to store of any article which can be used on board ship, in order to prevent an extra charge for articles required to replace those surveyed or otherwise turned in.

This precaution should also be taken in regard to stores under all other appropriations, it being borne in mind that the law requires a full charge for all articles supplied from store, hence where possible the surveying and turning into store of articles of equipment should be avoided, and repairs, where necessary, should be made, either by the ship's force or under Title "P."

When articles are turned into the yard for repair under this title, other articles should not be drawn in their place, and should a ship be compelled to leave a yard before receiving the articles under repair, the Commandant should give instructions that such articles be forwarded to the ship as soon as completed, which will involve only the cost of repairs and result in great economy in the expenditure of the several appropriations concerned.

In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that repairs under Title "P" may be made to articles sent to navy yards from ships when properly surveyed. This does not seem to have been clearly understood by the Service. Such shipments should be accompanied by an approved copy of the survey and a letter of advice stating that the repairs are to be made under Title "P" and the articles returned to the ship without being taken up by the general storekeeper.

Repairs to equipment for ships in commission shall always be regarded as urgent, and every effort made to return the article to the ship prior to its departure. If completion of repairs to equipment is impracticable prior to the vessel's departure, the repairs shall still be considered urgent, and upon completion, prompt shipment of the article made to the ship concerned.

Par. (2), Art. 1263 of the Navy Regulations, is modified to read as follows:

(2) If the survey shows that an article can be repaired for further use on board the ship, he shall write the word *repair* in his report, and such repairs shall be effected when the ship returns to a navy yard. If the articles are required immediately, upon the approval of the survey by the senior officer present, the articles shall be shipped to a navy yard for repairs under Title "P." If time does not permit shipment to a navy yard, or if repairs can be effected more economically on shore under requisition, the repairs shall be so made on shore. Repairs to articles of equipment shall, if authorized, be made by delivery of the article, with an approved copy of the survey, to the commandant, and shall be charged to Title "P," with the name of the ship as a subtitle, the articles repaired remaining on charge on the ship's books at the invoice value.

PHILIP ANDREWS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 198, JULY 9, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

1. The Department directs that hereafter assignments to duty as electricians, radio (operators), shall be permanent. Such assignments will be noted on the Service records and on discharge or continuous service certificate upon expiration of enlistment, and will not be changed by change of station; and, as far as practicable, electricians, radio, will not be assigned to other than radio work, in order that the intent of this order—that a corps of efficient radio operators be established—may be carried out.

2. On board ship when the radio plant is not in use, as during an overhaul period, it is desirable that the men assigned to radio work be detailed temporarily to the electrical school or to a shore radio station for instruction and practice.

3. For the present, commandants of stations having radio stations under their jurisdiction, and commanding officers of vessels, will assign, after careful examination, the most competent men in their commands (giving preference to those who desire this permanent detail) to duty as electricians, radio, reporting their names to the Bureau of Navigation; the present standard for receiving messages through ordinary interference being set at a minimum of twenty words (averaging five letters per word), per minute in both Continental and Morse codes, and to have a knowledge of the repair and care of a wireless outfit. When sufficient men who qualify for this assignment are not available in a command to fill the allowed complement of electricians, radio, report should be made to the Bureau of Navigation, and if qualified men in excess of complement are found, their names and attainments as operators should likewise be reported to the Bureau of Navigation.

4. Nothing in this order shall be construed as preventing the temporary consignment of men to duty as electricians, radio for instructional purposes, and such employment is to be encouraged.

5. The Department considers it highly important that permanently assigned electricians, radio, be given every possible opportunity and be encouraged to become expert in handling messages.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Act. Secretary of the Navy.

FIRST RESERVE VESSELS.

G.O. 199, NAVY DEPT.

Washington, D.C., July 11, 1912.
It is the intention of the Department that ships in first reserve shall be kept, as far as practicable, ready for general service within forty-eight hours' notice, or as soon as the necessary personnel can be placed on board.

2. To this end all non-perishable stores, under whatever title, shall be kept on board in the same manner as on board ships in full commission, and arrangements shall be made by the commanders-in-chief of the reserve fleets, and by commanding officers, by which perishable stores can be supplied within forty-eight hours from the time the ship is ordered into full commission.

3. In conformity with Par. 2 of this order, the full allowance of ammunition shall be supplied to and stores aboard all ships of the Navy in first reserve, and the commanders-in-chief of the reserve fleets shall cause all the regulations regarding the care and preservation of ammunition on board ships of the Navy to be strictly complied with.

4. The ships of the reserve fleets shall habitually have on board seventy-five per cent. of their full fuel allowance. The same practice shall be followed as to lubricating oils. When non-perishable stores of any kind fall below fifty per cent. of the full allowance the deficiencies shall be made good in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs.

5. The terms of G.O. 159, of Feb. 16, 1912, shall be considered as modified where conflicting with the foregoing.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 4.—HOLIDAY.

JULY 5.—Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz to office of Naval Intelligence.
Lieut. (J.G.) W. F. Newton to receiving ship at New York as executive officer.

Midshipmen E. G. Small, Whitley Perkins, R. R. Thompson and J. H. Culin to the South Dakota.
Midshipmen S. G. Womble, D. E. Barby, R. S. Parr, I. C. Sowell, B. M. Thompson and R. A. Hall to the California.

Midshipmen H. G. Patrick, W. S. De Lany, J. A. Byers and S. J. Zeigler, jr., to the Minnesota.
Midshipmen G. L. Woodruff, C. B. Byrne, E. W. Coil, R. H. Hawkins and R. E. Kerr to the Colorado.

Chief Bsn. Frank Miller detached Ranger; to treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.
Carp. A. R. Hughes detached Salem; to Illinois.

Paymr. Clerk F. G. Lackland appointed; to Nipsic and yard craft.
Paymr. Clerk William Craig appointed; to Southery and yard craft.

JULY 6.—Comdr. L. S. Thompson detached South Carolina; to three months' sick leave.

Midshipmen J. K. Richards, R. A. Lavender, E. R. Morrissey and H. G. Gates to Idaho.

Midshipmen F. K. Elder, R. D. Brown, T. S. Boyd, E. A. Cronshaw, C. P. Mason and C. F. Greene to Connecticut.

Midshipmen F. E. M. Whiting, S. A. Wilson, C. H. McMorris and W. D. Taylor to Delaware.

Midshipmen A. C. Bennett, Harold Dodd, R. J. Weeks and C. D. Edgar to Florida.

Midshipmen W. S. Haas, H. V. La Bombard, W. A. Corley, W. A. Shaw, N. B. Chase and C. S. Alden to Georgia.

Chief Mach. Ben Smith detached Naval Academy; to Iowa.
JULY 8.—Capt. C. C. Marsh detached Naval War College; to command Ohio.

Comdr. N. E. Irwin detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to command Baltimore, and captain of navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Comdr. E. H. Durell detached Naval Academy; to command Tacoma.

Lieut. C. A. Gardiner detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Salem as executive and navigator.

Lieut. G. D. Johnston detached Salem; to Connecticut.
Mdan. Hiestor Hoogewerf to Minnesota.

Mdan. L. K. Forde, L. H. Lewis, R. D. Moore, A. S. Merrill and L. P. Wenzel to Louisiana.

Mdan. C. K. Martin, Clarence Culbranson, R. S. Haggart, J. L. Fox and Donald Boyden to Michigan.

Mdan. J. L. King, A. W. Loder, H. J. Peirce and J. C. Clark to Rhode Island.

Mdan. Hans Ertz, C. H. Wright, O. W. Bagby and J. A. Saunders to New Hampshire.

Mdan. P. V. H. Weems, M. S. Tisdale, Schuyler Mills, F. U. Lake, W. G. Greenman, H. E. Fischer and R. E. P. Elmer to North Dakota.

Mdan. B. P. Poe, D. F. Patterson, L. L. Hunter, V. G. Griffin, H. C. Frazer and R. E. Schuirmann to South Carolina.

Mdan. Garnet Hulings, S. P. Tracht, E. P. Nickinson, G. H. Fort and A. B. Grom to Utah.

Mdan. D. C. Ramsey, E. O. McDonnell, G. W. La Mountain and G. W. Whiteside to New Jersey.

Mdan. E. M. Pace to South Dakota.
Mdan. H. M. Kieffer, G. W. D. Dashiell, E. H. McKitterick and W. S. Hogg to Kansas.

Mdan. H. C. Wick, H. H. Good, R. H. Wakeman, E. P. A. Simpson, E. P. Eldredge and J. J. Brown to Nebraska.

Mdan. C. A. Lockwood and C. M. Hall to Mississippi.
Bsn. Norman McIntire to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 9.—Lieut. P. W. Foote detached Louisiana; to General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

Lieut. W. W. Smith detached Vermont; to Westinghouse Machine Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. M. Bemis detached Georgia; to Tacoma.
Midshipmen A. S. Sanborn, C. K. Osborne, D. D. Treville, L. P. Bischoff, J. L. Abbot, Garland Fulton, J. C. Monfort and E. M. Zacharias to Vermont.

Midshipmen John Wilbur, G. B. Whitehead, W. H. Osgood, L. E. Denfeld, A. E. Montgomery, R. V. Hannon and D. W. Hamilton to Virginia.

Midshipmen W. E. Cheadle, J. P. Dalton, J. H. Falge, G. S. Gillespie, C. S. Gilliland and N. W. Hibbs to Minnesota.

Midshipman A. C. Ten Eyck detached Naval Academy; to Delaware.

Midshipmen W. H. Burtis, H. P. Curley and A. B. Anderson to Idaho.

Midshipman Benjamin Perlman to North Dakota.
Midshipman R. W. Holt to Vermont.

Midshipman H. H. Little to Michigan.
Midshipmen H. E. Saunders, J. Y. Dreisonstok, R. E. Byrd and Elliott Buckmaster to South Carolina.

Asst. Paymr. J. F. O'Mara detached Des Moines; to Tacoma.
Chief Gun. G. C. Laver to naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.

Chief Gun. J. F. McCarthy detached naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; to Asiatic Station.
Carp. C. R. Barr detached Tacoma; to Maine.

Note.—Ensign Charles P. Welch, U.S.N., retired, died at Oakland, Cal., July 7, 1912.

JULY 10.—Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Constien detached Birmingham; to Tacoma as executive officer.

Lieut. B. K. Johnson detached receiving ship at New York; to Alabama.

Lieut. Bradford Barnette detached Birmingham; home, wait orders.

Lieut. R. A. White detached Kansas; home, wait orders.
Lieut. Abram Claude detached Naval Academy; to North Dakota as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Guy Whitlock to Birmingham as executive officer.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. L. Hydriek to Birmingham as senior engineer officer.

Ensigns G. W. Hewlett, C. B. Platt and R. M. Comfort detached Birmingham; to Tacoma.

Ensign E. C. Raguet detached South Carolina; to Smith.
Ensign E. C. Lange detached Smith; home, wait orders.

Mdan. R. S. Wentworth to Michigan.
P.A. Surg. A. H. Dodge detached Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston, S.C.; to naval hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Chief Bsn. Christopher Murray detached receiving ship at New York to Alabama.
Bsn. Frank Hindret detached Intrepid; to Washington, D.C., for examination.

Paymr. Clerk P. D. Foley appointed; to naval hospital, prison, yard craft, etc., Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 11.—Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Graham detached Washington; home, wait orders.
Lieut. R. S. Culp to Navy recruiting station, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. W. C. Barker, jr., detached Washington; home, wait orders.
Lieut. H. G. S. Wallace detached charge Navy recruiting station, Detroit, Mich.; to Colorado.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. T. S. Lowell detached Delaware; to Tacoma.
Lieut. (J.G.) H. M. Bemis orders July 9, 1912, revoked.
Lieut. (J.G.) H. B. Kelly detached Tennessee; home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. M. McGill, Ensign W. A. Richardson detached Connecticut; to Tacoma.

Ensign D. O. Thomas detached Raleigh; to Asiatic Station.

Ensign J. H. Ingram detached Tacoma; to Maine.

P.A. Surg. H. W. Smith detached Connecticut; to Salem.

P.A. Surg. C. F. Lawrence detached Nebraska; to Connecticut.

P.A. Surg. J. E. Gill detached Missouri; to Panther.

P.A. Surg. W. G. Steadman detached Mississippi; to Georgia.

P.A. Surg. L. H. Wheeler detached Salem; home, wait orders.

P.A. Surg. C. L. Moran detached Georgia; home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. E. E. Woodland detached Panther; to Solace.

Asst. Surg. D. D. V. Stuart detached naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Dixie.

Asst. Surg. W. E. Eaton detached Virginia; to Louisiana.

Paymr. F. R. Holt detached Idaho; home, wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. C. E. Parsons detached naval disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, S.C.; wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. G. P. Shamer to Idaho.
Chief Bsn. G. E. McHugh detached Tacoma; home, wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk C. E. Beatty appointment revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Following officers detached from expeditionary service:
Major J. T. Myers to headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps.
Capt. J. S. Turrill to Naval Prison, Portsmouth.

Capt. A. S. Williams and Macker Babb to Marine Barracks, New York.

Capt. E. P. Fortson to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.
Capt. B. Taylor to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Capt. C. J. E. Guggenheim, 1st Lieut. C. L. Gawne and H. C. Judson to Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal.

First Lieut. W. M. Small to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.
First Lieut. V. I. Morrison to receiving ship, Norfolk.

First Lieut. E. H. Brainerd to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.
First Lieut. A. A. Cunningham to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

First Lieut. P. A. Capron to Marine Barracks, Charleston.
Second Lieut. A. J. White and D. L. S. Brewster to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. Richmond Bryant detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieut. B. A. Lewis detached duty Philippine Islands; to United States.

First Lieut. C. L. Gawne detached expeditionary service; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.
Major J. T. Myers detached headquarters, U.S.M.C.; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.
Second Lieut. E. C. Long detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Denver.
JULY 11.—Capt. J. H. A. Day detached, Washington; to Vermont.
First Lieut. E. A. Van Ostermann and 2d Lieut. A. A. Vandegrift detached 1st Provisional Brigade, Marines, Guantanamo; to Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama.

MARINE C.O. 9 (Series 1912), JULY 3, 1912.
1. Pajamas have been adopted for the Marine Corps; and the annual special order soon to be issued governing prices, issues, etc., of clothing and equipment will include these articles in the annual allowance, increasing it accordingly, and provide for the issue of same to enlisted men.
2. Requisitions may be submitted at once on the depot quartermaster, U.S.M.C., Philadelphia, Pa., for pajamas; and these garments may be issued immediately to men desiring same and charged against the clothing allowance.
3. Applicants for enlistment, when quartered by the Government at recruit depots only, will be supplied with one suit of pajamas; upon the accomplishment of such enlistment the pajamas so issued will be charged in the clothing account and become the property of the man. In case of rejection, the pajamas will be returned to the accountable officer, laundered, and returned to store for similar subsequent issue.
W. P. BIDDLE, Major General Commandant.

CHANGES IN MARINE CORPS PAMPHLETS No. 10.
U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, July 1, 1912.
Post Exchange Regulations United States Marine Corps.
In accordance with Article 1465, Par. 5, Navy Regulations, 1909, the post exchange regulations above mentioned are amended as follows:
Par. 16, line 5, after the word "services" insert the words "or necessary toilet articles." Toilet articles so issued will be confined to those absolutely necessary for a man's cleanliness, and will be charged to the man's account at the post exchange, and thence against his pay.
W. P. BIDDLE, Major General Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.
JULY 6.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear granted thirty days' extension of sick leave, beginning July 11.
JULY 8.—First Lieut. B. H. Camden granted thirty days' leave, beginning July 15.
Second Lieut. F. A. Nichols granted five days, beginning July 11.
Engr-in-Chief C. A. McAllister granted two days' leave, beginning July 8.
JULY 9.—First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes granted thirty days' leave, beginning Aug. 1.
First Lieut. H. G. Fisher granted thirty days' leave, beginning Aug. 5.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. F. Patterson granted thirty days' leave, upon reporting of 2d Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Johnson.
Second Lieut. L. T. Chalker granted thirty days' leave, commencing Aug. 1.
Capt. H. B. West preparatory orders to the Pamlico.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Johnson ordered to the Windom for temporary duty.
JULY 10.—First Lieut. Charles Satterlee granted twenty-eight days' leave.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Curtiss granted thirty days' leave, beginning upon completion of repairs to Winona.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.
Lieut. T. G. Crapster, commanding the revenue cutter Snohomish, stationed at Neah Bay, Alaska, on June 28, rendered assistance to a small launch and motor tender, towing them to Neah Bay. Also towed a small yawl-rigged gas launch which had become unmanageable to Neah Bay.
Capt. K. W. Perry, commanding the revenue cutter Manning, attached to the Bering Sea patrol fleet, May 26, rendered assistance to the U.S.L.S.T. America which had picked up a survivor of the wrecked barge Hydn Brown on Montague Island, and herself struck on an uncharted rock in that vicinity. In addition to actual salvage work the Manning also supplied the crew of the America with several rations, a quantity of clothing, medical treatment for six persons and quarters for the captain and inspector for two days.
Capt. A. L. Gamble, commanding the revenue cutter Forward, stationed at Key West, Fla., July 2, rendered assistance to the bark Brema. The vessel was towed to a safe anchorage.
On July 6 the revenue cutter Seneca started search for a derelict reported by the British steamer Verdi, bound into New York, in Lat. 38-31, Long. 72-54.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.
ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. New Bedford, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James E. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITASCA—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On practice cruise.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. Behring Sea patrol fleet.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. New York.
MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. Behring Sea patrol fleet.
MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Newbern, N.C.
RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Juneau, Alaska.
SEMINOLE—Capt. J. G. Berry. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. Wolf. Neah Bay, Wash.
TAHOMA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Behring Sea patrol fleet.
THELIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, H.T.
TUCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes. Galveston, Texas.
WINNIMMET—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. At Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT NEWPORT TRAINING STATION.
U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., July 4, 1912.
At nine o'clock the sports and events were started by a cutter race between the apprentice seamen of the 2-5 Division, under Master-at-Arms Heard, and the Yeoman School, under Yeoman Lemon. This pretty race was exciting from start to finish. The apprentice boys won after a hard battle. Next came a cutter race between the Constellation Guard and the Ships Company, with Coffey in the box for the "Guard" and Callahan for the "Reina." The Guard won by ten lengths. The mile run was won by Hendricks, of the 2-4 Division, and Dwyer finished second. This race over the drill ground was made in very good time.
In the 100-yard dash Dean, of the 2-5 Division, ran ahead of all the way. Burns, of the 2-7 Division, followed closely.

The obstacle race was very funny; in fact the boys could not run for laughing at the pranks and antics of the others. Dorn, of the 2-6 Division, was first, and Morana, of the 2-7 Division, second. The three-legged race caused much amusement. Hendricks and Eisenburg won first prize, and Tibbets and Dean second. In the sack race John Hale, of the 2-7 Division, finished first, with A. J. Hinds, of the 2-6 Division, a close second.
In the shoe race, Reiger, of the 2-6 Division, was the first into his shoes, with Schwarz second. The potato race was very funny, with Wallace, of the 2-7 Division, first, Hendricks, of the 2-5 Division, second, and Boudreau, of the 2-6 Division, third. Most amusing was the "Bobbing for Apples" test, which caused a great many dirty faces, for the apples soon broke from the strings which held them and rolled all over the grounds. Schwarz, of the 2-6 Division, was first, and Stiegendorf, of the 2-7, second. The spoon race was won by Schwarz, of the 2-6, and Mitchell, also of the 2-6. This was followed by a blindfolded face for prizes, and it was very funny to see them groping around as if in a dark room, or as blind men on the brink of a precipice.
The fifty-yard dash backward was won by Hendricks, of the 2-4 Division, and Dean, of the 2-5, came second. The tug-of-war between the Guard and the apprentice seamen of the 2-5 Division proved almost a farce. In two pulls the Guard, who are ordinary seamen, were pulled away over the line by the apprentice boys. A game of baseball is scheduled for this afternoon between the Training Station and the soldiers from Fort Adams.

PORT MYER.
Fort Myer, Va., July 10, 1912.
All the members of the polo teams to take part in the tournament that starts to-day at Potomac Park in Washington, arrived the end of last week. Lieut. G. R. Allin is staying with Major J. H. Allen. Lieut. W. H. Dodd is the guest of Major and Mrs. C. P. Summerall. Lieuts. P. Dickman and R. P. Kimball are with Captain Kirkpatrick and Lieut. E. Swift is with Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster. The other officers are visiting friends in Washington.
Mrs. R. F. Tate, who has been seriously ill, is able to sit up. Colonel Garrard was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Whitsea Saturday at Front Royal, Va. An informal hop was given Saturday night at which the visiting officers were present. Lieut. S. M. Rumbough entertained a few guests informally after the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster were hosts at a small dinner Friday. Miss Brander has gone to Virginia Beach, where she will spend the summer. Mr. James Brander spent several days lately with his brother, Chaplain Brander. Miss Marie Newton, of Washington, and Miss Rumbough, daughter of Colonel Rumbough, spent the week-end with Miss Garrard.
Troop B, with Captain Berkeley and Lieutenant Overton, left for the target range at Edsall, Va., July 5. They will be there until the middle of August.
Lieut. DeRussy Hoyle, a guest of Colonel Garrard, is being congratulated on the arrival of a son and daughter, born at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on July 6.
Capt. Warren Dean and Lieutenant Simpson have returned from Mt. Gretna, Pa., to this post, where they are members of the court trying Lieut. Armine Smith, 3d Field Art. Mrs. Austin and Miss Ethel Harrison, her sister, left yesterday for Mt. Gretna, Pa., where Captain Austin is at maneuvers. Lieutenant Harrison, brother of Mrs. Austin, leaves tomorrow to join his regiment, the 17th Infantry, at Fort McPherson, Ga. Lieut. Gordon Johnston has reported here for duty and will be assigned to Troop C, 15th Cav., after he returns from a two months' leave.
Mrs. Trevor and small daughter, who were visiting Mrs. J. W. Downer, have gone to Michigan for the summer. Mrs. W. H. Shepherd and Miss Kimberly, who has been visiting her, leave for Old Point, Va., this evening. Mrs. Shepherd will spend several months at her old home. Miss Edna Hirschinger is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster.
The polo tournament starts to-day at five o'clock on the Potomac Park field with a game between the 11th Cavalry and West Point.
Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes entertained at dinner last night for her sister, Miss Baird, and Miss Garrard, Miss Bland, Lieuts. S. M. Rumbough, J. W. Rumbough and A. L. P. Sands.

PORT MEADE.
Fort Meade, S.D., July 8, 1912.
The Fort Meade Minstrel Company, coached by Lieut. F. B. Edwards, presented an excellent performance at the post hall Tuesday evening.
Col. M. F. Waltz and his adjutant, Captain Graham, left Fort Meade Wednesday for the maneuver camp in Louisiana, where Colonel Waltz is to command. Lieut. L. T. Gerow, 19th Inf., recently appointed, joined at this post Wednesday after a three months' course at Fort Leavenworth.
Three "bus loads" of passengers from the officers' row drove to Sturgis Thursday afternoon to watch the Fourth of July sports, in many of which the soldiers had entered. A steady rain, commencing about three o'clock and continuing all day, prevented a good showing in many of the events; but all were consoled by the fact that the rain was much needed. Col. H. G. Sichel is in command of the post during the absence of Colonel Waltz. Col. and Mrs. Sichel were hosts at dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Johnston and Mr. Alden Foster.
Out of the 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, two men qualified as expert riflemen, Sergeant Webber of Troop I, and Private Gibbent, of Troop M, a recruit of four months' service only. Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, who for a time occupied quarters No. 20, are now in No. 18. Major B. J. Edler left Monday for Watertown, S.D., to instruct the Militia encamped there.
The dam which turns the water from Bear Butte Creek into the irrigation ditch was washed out by our heavy rain last week; so that until it is rebuilt the troop gardens will have to depend on the rain for water.
Miss Sweet, of Denver, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Baird this week. Chaplain Fleming has received a box of comfort bags from the W.C.T.U. at Deadwood, to be distributed among the soldiers here.

PORT SAM HOUSTON.
Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 6, 1912.
Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood have left for Mackinaw for the summer. They have been spending the winter here with their son, Lieutenant Lockwood. Mrs. Appel entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Lockwood. Col. and Mrs. Robert Reed entertained at dinner for ten.
Mrs. Guiney entertained the Five Hundred Club most delightfully. Mrs. Sturgis was honored with a most delightful Dutch supper at the St. Anthony. Mrs. Sturgis and family leave for Wisconsin this week, to spend the summer with her mother. Colonel Treat left for Washington this week. Captain Whitfield has returned from El Paso and will leave soon for Fort Leavenworth, his permanent station.
Lieutenant Treat is here for a few days from El Paso on his way East. Miss Francis Scott has returned from the North, where she has been spending several months with relatives. Mrs. George S. Simonds had her little daughter, Frances Page Simonds, christened on Monday in the presence of many friends, Chaplain Perry officiating. Mrs. Page and Mrs. Baehr were the godmothers. Delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Lockwood served the ices and Mrs. Kennedy presided over the punch bowl.
Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee left for California to join their daughter, Mrs. Rethers. Major and Mrs. Rolfe entertained at dinner, Fourth of July souveniers being used. Col. and Mrs. Scott celebrated the Fourth by having the officers, ladies and children witness the fireworks from their lawn. Refreshments were served.
Col. and Mrs. C. G. Starr have apartments at the Country Club for the summer. Later in the season they will visit California. The officers of the post gave an informal

hop at the Menger Hotel, Wednesday evening. Miss Laura Girard entertained Miss Helen Ballons at a bridal luncheon. Green and white motif table decorations. Spray lilies of the valley were used as place-cards. Covers were laid for twelve guests.
Capt. Otho W. Budd's daughter, Miss Elsa, was married to J. D. Peddicord, of Asherton, Texas, at the post, Chaplain Perry officiating. Miss Budd has been a great favorite in social circles at the post and town.
Mrs. James Hall Bell entertained at luncheon in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Brook Payne, before her departure for the Philippine Islands. Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey M. Hobbs have returned to the post.
Mrs. A. D. Schmitt announces the engagement of her daughter, Annette, to Otho W. Budd, jr., son of Capt. Otho W. Budd, retired. Miss Octavia Bullis, daughter of the late General Bullis, has just returned from college, quite an accomplished harpist. The gaieties at the post nowadays are confined to the afternoon bridge parties and luncheons. Many have gone to eastern resorts and to the Texas border.

PORT NIAGARA.
Fort Niagara, N.Y., July 8, 1912.
Cos. E, G and H, 29th Infantry, commanded by Major Henry D. Styer, left Monday evening for Mt. Gretna, Pa., where they will instruct and maneuver with the National Guard. The Machine-gun Platoon, Cos. B and C, 29th Infantry, and thirty recruits left for Mt. Gretna Friday.
Mrs. Fickel gave a tea on Friday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Allison. Mrs. Conger poured tea. Among those present were Mrs. Styer, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Shockey, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Dorothy Ellis, Mrs. Miller and Miss Baker.
Capt. and Mrs. Ford and their son, Homer, arrived Wednesday from leave spent with relatives. Captain Ford left for Mt. Gretna Friday to take command of Co. G, 29th Inf. Mrs. Burt Eaton entertained the Ladies' Sewing Society Wednesday afternoon. All the children of the post attended dancing school at Fort Niagara Beach Saturday afternoon. Mr. Philip Allison arrived here Wednesday to visit his sister, Mrs. Fickel. Miss Isabel Baker, of Bridgeport, Conn., arrived Wednesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Miller.
A detachment of troops from Fort Porter arrived Friday and they will perform guard duty during the absence of the 2d Battalion, 29th Infantry.
Lieutenant Baker, of Fort Wayne, spent the Fourth of July with his sisters, Mrs. Miller and Miss Baker. Captain Barton, 3d Cav., and his children are visiting Mrs. Barton's mother, Mrs. Wilkenson, at her home on the Niagara River Road.

PORT BLISS.
Fort Bliss, Texas, July 5, 1912.
Co. G, 22d Inf., under command of Capt. Henry A. Hani-gan, which has been doing border duty at Ysleta, came in Tuesday morning to go into camp at Fort Bliss.
Mrs. George D. Moore, wife of Major Moore, and Mrs. John K. Miller, wife of Capt. John K. Miller, are at the Valley Inn, Ysleta. Mrs. Samuel Van Leer, guest of her sister, Mrs. Hurthall, since the 4th Cavalry left, has gone to join her husband, Captain Van Leer, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Battalion headquarters of the 18th Infantry, under command of Major George D. Moore, have been moved to Ysleta. The officers to be stationed at Ysleta are Major George D. Moore, Capt. John K. Miller and Lieuts. John F. Wall, David O. Byars and William F. Robinson, jr.
Cols. E. Z. Steever and Frank West declared yesterday at Fort Bliss that no additional troops of the Regular Army will be ordered to El Paso, unless there is a change in conditions along the border. Colonel Steever says he has sufficient men here to handle the situation without any trouble.
Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee left for California to join months, will leave for the East with his wife this week. Col. Frank West, commander of the 2d Cavalry at Fort Bliss, declared yesterday that the horses recently received at the post for his regiment will not be fit for duty for several months. He said the animals would be broken according to the French method, which takes from three months to three years.

SAN DIEGO.
San Diego, Cal., July 6, 1912.
A baseball team made up of men from Fort Rosecrans won from a nine at National City on the Fourth by a score of 4 to 1. McElwin, of the Rosecrans team, carried off the batting honors with a three-base hit. The national salute was fired on the Fourth by the troops at Fort Rosecrans, by the Naval Reserves at their armory and from the U.S. gunboat Vicksburg.
Twenty-five members of the Naval Reserves, under command of Lieut. Don M. Stewart, left yesterday by train for San Francisco, where they will go on board the Marblehead for their annual cruise, which will take them as far North as British Columbia.
The Vicksburg departed yesterday morning for the North, and it is expected that Comdr. Marcus S. Miller, who has been placed on the retired list, will turn command over to his successor at Mare Island. Lieut. Ira A. Smith, U.S.A., stationed at the Presidio, has been registered at the U. S. Grant Hotel this week. Chaplain Le Roy N. Taylor, U.S.N., with Mrs. Taylor and their son, is occupying a cottage at Coronado Tent City for a portion of the season.

San Diego, Cal., June 29, 1912.
The U.S. gunboat Vicksburg has arrived to remain several days. She is taking on coal and when this is completed it is expected that the annual target practice will be held off this harbor. The former U.S. gunboat Bennington, on which occurred the disastrous explosion in July, 1906, while the vessel was preparing to leave this harbor, is now owned by the Matson Steamship Company and left San Francisco this week for Honolulu, where it will be used as a molasses tanker between that city and Pearl Harbor.
Capt. A. A. Ackerman, U.S.N., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Ackerman and two sons, Thomas C. and Albert M., is on a motor trip to Los Angeles and other Northern points. Mrs. Mason Jackson was hostess the past week at a series of bridge parties. About six tables were set each afternoon.
A strong petition has been presented to Capt. John L. Schon, U.S.A., retired, now a member of the Common Council here, urging him to announce himself as a candidate for member of Congress at the coming primary election.

PORT ROBINSON.
Fort Robinson, Neb., July 2, 1912.
Mrs. Murray entertained at bridge June 24, in honor of Mrs. Foster and for Mesdames Jones, Johnston, Symmonds, Koester, Morgan, Dixon, Bierbower and Walker. Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Morgan won the prizes. Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Foster were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds previous to their departure for Fort Meade.
General Potts spent Wednesday as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Murray, who gave a reception for him in the afternoon. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Symmonds gave a farewell reception to Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Johnston, who left that evening for Fort Meade, where Dr. Foster is now stationed.
Saturday evening Captain Oliver and Mr. Trumbo gave a picnic for the entire garrison; the grounds were ideally situated not far from the post. After supper the guests danced to music furnished by the regimental band; large tent flies stretched on the ground making excellent floors. Two huge fires, furnishing the necessary light, gave a decidedly picturesque appearance to the scene.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 11, 1912.

Comdr. G. W. Logan, U.S.N., is acting as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, in the absence of Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., now on a trip to Europe.

The following additional midshipmen have been admitted to the Naval Academy Fourth Class: Edwin S. Alston, Texas; Charles G. Berwind, Pa.; Clarence A. Baker, Va.; Casper K. Blackburn, Neb.; Thomas L. Chalmers, N.H.; James P. Compton, Conn.; Thomas V. Copper, Pa.; Charles P. Cecil, Ky.; Rollin V. Failing, Mich.; Henry N. Fallon, Pa.; Monty E. Gibson, N.Y.; Samuel P. Ginder, Pa.; Lincoln Herdon, Okla.; John Hinton, Mich.; Thomas B. Hendley, Tenn.; Samuel E. Kelly, Pa.; Jacob J. Lennon, Ill.; Joseph H. Lawson, Mo.; Philip L. Northern, N.C.; Isaiah Parker, Tenn.; William K. Phillips, Ga.; George D. Price, W.Va.; Julian E. Reinberg, N.Mex.; Willis C. Southerland, Wis.; Leonard P. Safford, Mass.; Anchor W. Webb, Ill.; Walter W. Webb, Wis.; Leonard P. Wessel, N.C.; Robert J. Walker, Pa.; Humbert W. Ziroll, Mass.

The following additional midshipmen were admitted to the Fourth Class, Naval Academy, on July 11: William J. Birmingham, Pa.; Henry S. Broadfoot, N.C.; William R. Casey, N.Y.; Arthur C. Geisenhoff, N.Y.; Joseph W. Gregory, N.Y.; Francis C. Foley, Kas.; Richard H. Jones, W.Va.; Warren V. Lamb, W.Va.; William C. Luth, N.Y.; Robert M. Kennedy, N.H.; Woodbury E. Mackaye, Mass.; Albert M. Rhudy, Ga.; John S. Roberts, Jr., Ky.; Robert B. Twining, Wis.; Robert J. Van Buskirk, Fla.; John A. Vincent, Ill.; Norman O. Wynkoop, Pa.; Cassin Young, Wis.

The new Fourth Class, to be admitted in February next, is to be quartered on the U.S.S. Hartford. This is a revival of the former custom, when the new midshipmen on entering the Academy were stationed on the U.S.S. Hartford.

In order to make certain that every graduate of the Naval Academy shall be a swimmer, a specially rigorous course is being given to the members of the Fourth Class. The whole class is taken every morning to a swimming beach across the Severn River and taught the rudiments of swimming by some of the gymnastic instructors.

The Academy authorities have issued strict regulations relating to the use of the bathing shore at the Naval Experiment Station beach, opposite the Naval Academy. Hereafter only officers and instructors of the Naval Academy and their families will be allowed the privileges of the bathing shore, and this right will have to be secured through regularly issued tickets. Heretofore naval families outside the Academy, living in Annapolis, were privileged to use the beach. Strict rules have been promulgated looking to the care of children who bathe at the shore. Naval boats going and coming from the Naval Experiment Station will not carry sightseers nor persons going to the bathing beach.

The Fourth Classmen are now indulging, during recreation periods in tennis and baseball. The latter is the favorite sport, and there are some good catchers among the new midshipmen. The Saturday evening promenade concerts and stag dances are also on the program of entertainments allowed the Fourth Classmen in their present embryonic state. The Naval Academy's band concert every afternoon from 4:30 to 5:30 attract numbers who come to the Academy to enjoy the music, the fine air and beautiful scenery.

The Naval Academy has a new strong man in Arthur T. Emerson, of East Braintree, Mass., a member of the Fourth Class, now forming here. Midshipman Emerson has made a score in strength tests far above any secured in recent years by a new student of the Academy, and though he has not reached the record of midshipmen who have spent several years at the Academy he is likely to be in the lists for the Academy record. In nearly every test Midshipman Emerson has exceeded the requirements for his height and weight. He is 5 feet 10 inches, and weighs 167 pounds. He will try for the football team.

On Tuesday night the battleship Iowa steamed into the Chesapeake, about five miles below Annapolis, and soon was in connection with the Naval Academy by a wiggling of lights. Accompanying the Iowa was the torpedo boat Somers. The Somers has been carrying supplies for the Naval Reserves on board the Iowa.

The Reserve Torpedo Group, of the Atlantic Fleet, left here July 9 for Norfolk for repairs and will be absent until September. The Barney, Biddle and Bagley constitute the group. There are, inclusive of those resident in the Naval Academy, 129 naval families in Annapolis.

Ensign Charles H. Maddox, U.S.N., is having erected at the Naval Experiment Station a wireless station to use in connection with that at the Naval Academy for the practice of wireless telegraphy for use on ships.

Mrs. Marston, wife of Lieut. John Marston, U.S.M.C., and infant are visiting Mrs. Marston's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Worthington. Instructor A. Fernandez, Naval Academy, will go to New York next week to spend several weeks.

Charles Emmet King, son of Instr. J. W. King, U.S.N. Naval Academy, and Mrs. King, was born July 3 at Annapolis. Mrs. Grady, wife of Dr. Richard Grady, dental surgeon at the Naval Academy, left here last Friday for a trip which will include Asbury Park. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., and family will spend the summer in Massachusetts. Instr. Horace J. Feuton, Naval Academy, and family will spend the summer in Willimantic, Conn. Mrs. George T. Bates, widow of Captain Bates, U.S.M.C., is now at the Blue Mountain House, Maryland, having spent some time at Atlantic City. Prof. and Mrs. H. M. Paul, U.S.N., left here Tuesday to spend the summer at South Bristol, Maine. Mrs. Fuller, wife of Lieut. H. G. Fuller, U.S.N., and daughter of Dr. W. C. Claude, of this city, has taken the house corner of Southgate avenue and Second street as a residence.

Mrs. Costet, wife of Instr. Gaston Costet, Naval Academy, and her daughter left here Tuesday for a visit to Mrs. Costet's mother in New York, at the end of which they will go to the Catskill Mountains to spend the summer. Professor Costet is in Spain. Prof. Paul Marion, Naval Academy, is in Paris. Instr. M. A. Colton, Naval Academy, has sailed for Europe to spend the summer. Lieut. B. Earle Fisher, U.S.A., Mr. Fisher and children left here last week for Oakland, Md. Lieutenant Fisher, who has been commandant of the Battalion of St. John's College, has been ordered to join his regiment, the 14th Cavalry, at Fort Clark, Texas. Mr. Rasmus Clausen, clerk in the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Clausen sailed on Saturday from Baltimore on the Chinitz for Bremen. They will visit the former home of Mr. Clausen in Denmark and will tour England, Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Clausen is a member of the City Council of Annapolis.

Prof. Daniel M. Garrison, U.S.N., and family left here Tuesday in a motor-car for Bordentown, N.J., where they will spend the summer. Naval Const. Holden C. Richardson and Ensign C. H. Maddox has been on temporary duty here at the Naval Aviation Station. Capt. Charles Sanderson, U.S.M.C., who has been spending several days with his family at Arundel-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis, left Tuesday for his post at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

At Annapolis, Md., on July 7, 1912, to Lieut. Donald Pettit Morrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morrison was born a son, Donald Pettit Morrison, Jr.

Miss Marjorie Gleason, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Alice Rice, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. H. L. Rice, U.S.N. The Professor is now on his vacation in the West and will visit Alaska before returning to the Naval Academy. His two younger daughters are with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Beard, of Florida, parents of Mdan. W. K. Beard, Second Class, were here this week.

John Schutz and Ellsworth Krantz, both of New York, have been appointed gymnastic instructors at the Naval Academy. Instr. L. H. Mang and J. E. Murray have been reappointed. Mr. Mang being named as senior instructor. Mr. Krantz has recently held a position in the Fifty-seventh street Y.M.C.A. of New York. The fencing instruction of the midshipmen has been transferred from the department of ordnance and gunnery to that of hygiene and physiology, of which gymnastic and physical training is also a part. The following assistant swordmasters have been reappointed: George Heintz, Jr., L. Fournier and A. Bartoll.

The body of F. B. Peters, a seaman on the Argo, at the Naval Academy, was found on Friday in the Severn River. Young Peters was a candidate for admission to the Naval Academy and failed. It is supposed, as his shoes were tied about his body, that he attempted to swim in the night to his ship and was overcome and drowned. The young man was

the son of Mr. E. W. Peters, of Mt. Vernon, Ill. His remains were sent to his former home.

Victor Carlson, aged fifty-nine years, a retired boatswain in the Navy, was found dead on the shores of College Creek, Annapolis, Wednesday afternoon. It is supposed that he was overcome by the heat. He lived on the Severn about three miles above Annapolis, and leaves a widow, two daughters and a son.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 9, 1912.

At the hop on Tuesday evening Mrs. Keefer received with Cadet Canady; the Fourth of July hop was held on Wednesday evening, the eve of the Fourth, and Mrs. Dickman received with Cadet Gillespie, Mrs. Donovan receiving at the Saturday hop with Cadet Danielson.

The Fourth was celebrated in the usual manner by patriotic exercises held in front of the Battle Monument in the shade of the trees. The Chaplain opened with prayer and this was followed by music by the band. Cadet William A. Cophorne read the Declaration of Independence, and the orator of the day was Cadet Frederick J. Gerstner, who delivered a speech full of patriotic sentiments and spirit.

The West Point polo team left for Fort Myer, where the Army polo tournament is now being held. Two of the players, Lieutenant Herr, the team's captain, and Lieutenant Higley, could not leave on account of their work in the department of tactics. Substitutes will take their places in the tournament games. Lieut. George Allin came on from Iowa and Captain Darrah came back from leave so that they might go on with the team, and the personnel is as follows: Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 27th Inf.; Lieut. George R. Allin, 4th Field Art.; Lieut. William H. Dodds, 5th Field Art.; Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, 11th Cav.

Captain Darrah was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Zell for a day or two before starting for Washington. Lieuts. Thomas Hammond and Harry Hodges left this week for Mt. Gretna, Pa., where they will be on duty for six weeks in maneuvers. Gen. and Mrs. Barry and Col. and Mrs. Wilcox were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Bethel on Tuesday.

Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., has been appointed adjutant, succeeding Captain Davis, whose tour of duty at West Point was completed on July 1. Captain Vidmer and his family will occupy quarters No. 66, where Major Groves used to live. Capt. George H. Estes, the new commissary and treasurer of the U.S. Military Academy, relieved Captain Darrah. Mrs. Estes and children have now arrived. The Misses Carrie and Esther MacMahon, daughters of Colonel MacMahon and sisters of Cadet MacMahon, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Zell.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guest for several days this week was Mrs. Copeland, of New York, daughter of General Loder. Miss Mary De Raimes is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Youngberg. Miss Vidmer, daughter of Captain Vidmer, spent several days with Mrs. Youngberg, who entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Miss De Raimes, Miss Vidmer, Cadets Craig and Straub. Capt. and Mrs. Fiske have gone for a ten days' trip to Atlantic City. Miss Mary Webb, cousin and guest of Mrs. Wilcox, left for home on Monday.

Col. and Mrs. Sands, parents of Mrs. J. S. Jones, left on Wednesday. Colonel Sands to make a trip to Panama and Mrs. Sands to visit for a few days in Washington before going on to Cleveland, to visit her sister. Mrs. Jones went to Washington with her mother and returned home on Sunday. Lieut. Francis Honeycutt, with Mrs. Honeycutt and their little son John, arrived on Wednesday. Mrs. Honeycutt, sr., was here for the Fourth of July. Lieutenant Honeycutt came on from Fort Sill, Okla., to take part in the polo tournament at Washington. Mrs. Francis Honeycutt and small son, John, will spend the rest of the summer as the guests of Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Honeycutt's sister.

Mrs. Dickman has as her guest for the summer Mrs. José Lovera, of Tampa, Fla. On Friday the director of the Military College of the Argentine, Colonel Gutiérrez, with his aid, Lieutenant Benguela, escorted by Lieut. George A. Lynch, of Governors Island, arrived to visit the post. After being received by General Barry the party was entertained at luncheon at the club by Colonel Wilcox. The guests were Colonel Gutiérrez, Lieutenant Benguela, Lieutenant Lynch, Colonel Fieberger, Colonel Sladen, Captain Vidmer, Captain Wilcox, Mr. José M. Asensio. The afternoon was spent in driving around the post and in showing the various phases of camp life to the guests who were much pleased by what they could see in the short time they were here.

Capt. and Mrs. Anderson had as guests at dinner on Sunday Mrs. Cross, her sister-in-law, Miss Edith Cross, and Mrs. Hodges. Cadet Otis K. Sadtler has been elected captain of the baseball team for the season of 1913. Miss Katherine Jones, of Saugerties, N.Y., and Miss Liza Patch, of Lebanon, Pa., sister of Cadet Patch, are guests of Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, who is occupying the quarters of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, while they are away traveling. Colonel Echols has sailed for Panama and Colonel Fieberger starts on Wednesday for the same destination. He will be the guest of Colonel Goethals while at the Isthmus. Colonel Spencer sails with Colonel Fieberger and will keep on to Costa Rica for a trip through that country.

Mrs. Fillebrown, of Cold Spring, was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Barry last week. Capt. and Mrs. Newell's guests are Mrs. Newell's mother, Mrs. Jenkins, of Chicago, and Mr. Fred Newell, of Geneva. The mother of Captain Newell, Mrs. Willford's sister, Mrs. Reeder, of Arlington, Mass., with her three children, has arrived to spend the rest of the summer. Lieutenant Willford's new car is very attractive and useful in this warm weather.

Mr. Thomas Barry, son of Gen. and Mrs. Barry, has gone on to New Hampshire after spending the past week here with his parents. The Sunday morning outdoor service is much enjoyed. The service is held near the Battle Monument at nine o'clock and the band plays the music for the hymns. Last Sunday an address was made by the Rev. Dr. Zwemer, a missionary worker from Arabia.

Lieut. George B. Hunter's marriage to Miss Reba Ballou, the daughter of Major and Mrs. Ballou, of Fort Leavenworth, will take place on July 19. Col. and Mrs. Robinson and their son, Wirt, are at White Sulphur Springs, where they arrived last week.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 6, 1912.

Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead entertained Saturday at the Country Club at a prettily appointed luncheon in honor of Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr and Mrs. Thomas Griffith. Mrs. Rowan P. Lemley spent the week-end at Elroy, Wis. Major Eli A. Helmick, Chicago, spent a few days at the garrison the past week as guest of the officers of the 29th Infantry, returning Thursday to his home. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch on Sunday had dinner for Miss Fuller, of Leavenworth, Miss Taylor, Miss Alice Taylor and Richard Smith.

Battery D, 3d Field Art., in command of Capt. George R. Greene, left the garrison Wednesday morning for Sparta, Wis. Lieut. John B. Richardson left Tuesday for his future station, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James have taken the house recently occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson. Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks recently returned to the garrison from Fort Leavenworth, have taken 16, Infantry garrison. Mrs. Jere Baxter returned Friday from Milwaukee and spent a few days at the garrison the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones. Mrs. Baxter left Monday for Portland, Ore., and will return to the garrison in September.

Mrs. Edward S. Hayes on Sunday had supper for Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, Mrs. Rowan P. Lemley, Miss Bankhead, Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds, Thomas M. R. Herron and Harry B. Etter. Lieut. and Mrs. Odiorne H. Sampson left Tuesday on a canoeing trip down the river to St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Rowan P. Lemley on Tuesday gave a dinner for Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, Miss Bankhead, Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead and Lieut. Harry B. Etter, Charles C. Reynolds and Thomas M. R. Herron.

Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls on Wednesday had dinner for

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith and Major and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained informally Wednesday at dinner. Mrs. Rowan P. Lemley entertained informally Tuesday afternoon at a sewing bee for Mrs. James R. Lindsay, Mrs. Miller, Leavenworth, Kas., Mrs. James A. Lynch, Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine, Mrs. Edwin Keyes, Mrs. Harry L. Cooper and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske. Mrs. Aristides Moreno on Tuesday afternoon gave a basket picnic at Minnehaha Falls for her daughter, Marguerite, and nine little people of the garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall on Tuesday had dinner for Mrs. James R. Lindsay, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. Millard Little and Mrs. Bowen. Mrs. Aristides Moreno on Sunday gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks and Mrs. George T. Everett. Mrs. John Green, Washington, D.C., guest of Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Infantry garrison, left Thursday for her home.

Lieut. Frank Thorpe, Jr., arrived Wednesday from Fort Riley, and has taken quarters in the Artillery garrison. Lieut. Omar H. Quade left Wednesday for Sparta, Wis. Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker leave to-day (Sunday), on a motor trip to Alexandria, Minn. They will return to the garrison in ten days.

Mrs. Omar H. Quade, now at St. Louis, will arrive at the garrison during the week and will live in the Cavalry garrison. Capt. Charles W. Weeks, 28th Inf., leaves Tuesday for Sparta, Wis. The officers of the garrison are entertained Thursday afternoon at the Officers' Club at Dutch supper. The 28th Infantry band played during the receiving hours, from three to six.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., July 10, 1912.

Last week was an extremely busy one at the post. Never before has such a vast concourse of people gathered there at one time as were present at the aviation meet on July 4, the first of its kind ever held in Northern New York. The parade ground was an ideal spot for such an affair and 30,000 people are estimated to have seen the flights from the post. Practically the entire population of Oswego gathered there and was augmented by thousands of visitors from Syracuse, Fulton, Watertown, Minetto, Sandy Creek, Pulaski, Mexico, Rochester, Sterling, Scriba and other places in this vicinity. Special rates were given on all railroads.

The general aviation meet was in charge of a committee of Oswego citizens, but Capt. R. C. Langdon, post commandant, was in direct command. The aviation field was guarded by the 3d Infantry. Beckwith Havens executed a trial flight and Army maneuvers, throwing a bomb from his speeding aircraft into a group of Infantrymen and being fired at in return. The hydro-aeroplane driven by Lieut. J. H. Tower, U.S.N., was the conspicuous feature of the exhibit. He started from the water and descended into it with equal ease and at the close took Havens along as a passenger. The N.Y.S. Naval Reserve gunboat, Sandusky, belonging to the Rochester Corps, was stationed off the fort and Towers dropped a bomb almost on the decks. An altitude flight of 5,610 feet was made by Cecil Peoli, this being his first public exhibition flight. Both Havens and Peoli were engaged by the State Fair management to give flights at the fair in September. The battalion also took part in a parade July 4.

A military tournament, the first of its kind at this post, was held July 5, the entire battalion participating. A large crowd braved the terrific heat to be present. The program opened shortly after 9:30 o'clock with the full dress review and escort to the colors. A close order drill in full dress by Co. B was followed by clever wall scaling by Co. D. This same company followed with calisthenics and bayonet exercises, after which Co. B executed a rifle drill. The sham battle was next enacted and it was taken part in by the entire command. The Ambulance Corps gave an interesting exhibition of the care and attention of the wounded. After lunch came the battalion drill. Co. B gave an extended order drill and Cos. A and C went through with an exhibition of making a permanent camp and of pitching a shelter tent camp. The visitors were shown through the different buildings of the post. Large crowds viewed the exhibition. The verandas of the officers' quarters held groups of friends from town and post and hundreds of others looked on from the barracks. Many auto parties were present.

Captain Langdon has ordered that the regular drills be resumed by Cos. A and C. It is the Captain's intention to put the battalion through a series of field drills. In order to properly execute these movements it will be necessary to cover a wide range outside the reservation. Captain Langdon has asked the farmers in this vicinity to give permission for the temporary use of their land for these purposes. Cos. B and D left July 7 for Stony Point rifle range, in command of Lieut. J. W. Everington and Lieut. Robert Coker, quartermaster. They will remain at the range for twenty days. First Lieut. M. E. Malloy, post quartermaster and commissary, who returned to his duties recently following his severe injuries, left July 6 for Big Moose Lake, in the Adirondacks, to spend several weeks before going to Fort Leavenworth, where he will enter the Signal School. The Lieutenant is now quite recovered. Major William H. Berth, 3d Inf., is expected here next month to take command of the post, vice Lieut. Col. Maury Nichols.

A special Fourth of July edition of the Oswego Times, issued on July 8, featured the pictorial in the editorial. A birds-eye view of the post, groups of officers, the battalion and views of the post were given. The officers appreciate the compliment. First Lieut. Ursula Diller and Mrs. Diller are expected at the post next week, following a tour of Europe and a visit to his home in Maryland.

Owing to the shortage of commissioned officers at the post it was necessary for Captain Langdon to act as officer of the day July 8. Only three officers are now at the post. Lieut. W. D. French, Two has returned to his home at Washington, D.C., following a tour of Europe, is expected at the post July 15. Lieut. James N. Walling, now on leave, is scheduled to return on Aug. 15, as is Capt. Paul Giddings, also on leave.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 8, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Errington were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Howard on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson entertained at supper on Monday for Mrs. McKnight, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Wetherill and Lieutenant Starkey. On Friday of last week Col. and Mrs. Straub and Lieut. and Mrs. Peterson were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Miller to dinner. Miss Woodman, of Louisville, Ky., is the house guest of her nephew, Captain Bryan and Mrs. Bryan. Col. and Mrs. Wood and Captain Wetherill were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury to tea on Sunday.

First Lieut. John H. B. Waring, M.C., of Fort Leavenworth, has taken up his duties here in place of Capt. G. V. Rukke, who is enjoying a leave of two months. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson entertained with a motoring party on last Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Miller, Mrs. McKnight and Grace Wilson. The party took luncheon at the Hotel Jefferson, and then enjoyed a motor trip through the city. Capt. James Hanson and Lieutenant Starkey were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury to tea on Thursday. On Tuesday evening there was an informal hop in the Bachelors' Club. In attendance were Col. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McKnight, Captain Houle, Captain Hanson, Lieut. and Mrs. Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Place, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. McAllister, Mr. Clair McAllister and Lieutenant Starkey. Music was furnished by the orchestra from the band.

Capt. and Mrs. Errington were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Wood on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Errington departed on Wednesday for New York to sail for Europe on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Errington expect to spend four months abroad before joining Captain Errington's regiment, the 11th Infantry. Miss Daisy Holmes spent the Fourth with her brother, Lieutenant Holmes, and Mrs. Holmes, en route from Denver, Colo., to Marion, Ind. Capt. and Mrs. Peek were

gent Davis, Troop F; 3d, Private Gill, Troop L. Roman race—1st, Troop A; 2d, Troop D; 3d, Troop E. Call to arms—1st, Troop A, time 6:28; Troop C, 7:40; Troop I, 7:54. Troops arranged in order of points won: Troop A, 28; Troop C, 12; Troop I, 10; Troop F, 9; Troop D, 8; Troop M, 6; Troop H, 3; Troop B, 1; Troop L, 1; Troop E, 1; Troop G, 0; Troop K, 0.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The organizations of the New York National Guard ordered to take part in the joint maneuvers in Connecticut from Aug. 10 to 20 next will be divided this year among the Red and the Blue armies. The troops to be with the Red Army and their places of assembly are as follows: 1st Brigade Headquarters, 7th, 12th, 69th and 71st Infantry, 2d Regiment of Field Artillery, at New Haven, six companies of 22d Engineers, at Shelton, Conn. The troops assigned to the Blue Army of defense and their place of assembly are the following: 2d Brigade Headquarters, 4th, 5th, 6th and 47th Infantry, Milford; 1st and 2d Cavalry, at Bridgeport; 1st Field Artillery, at Danbury; 1st and 2d Signal Companies, at Bridgeport; six companies of 22d Engineers, at Long Hill; 1st and 2d Field Hospitals, and 1st and 2d Ambulance Companies, at Bridgeport. The headquarters of the C.O. of the Eastern Division will be at Bridgeport, Conn., and the headquarters of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., will be at the same place.

Capt. Upton Birnie, 6th U.S. Field Artillery, detailed to duty with the N.G.N.Y. by request of Major General O'Ryan, has been assigned to duty with the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery. In order to give the Captain a free hand in the technical instruction work, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, chief ordnance officer on the staff of General O'Ryan, has been detailed to command the regiment temporarily, and will have charge of the administrative work, and his ability is well known.

Col. Gilbert L. Fitch, commanding the Connecticut Coast Artillery Corps, is justly proud of the record made by his officers in the recent basic examinations. Of the forty-two who took the examinations, thirty-six passed, three also passing the emplacement officers' examination. Two of the six that failed to pass did not expect to pass, having just been appointed. At the request of Colonel Fitch a board consisting entirely of officers of the Regular Establishment marked the papers and it is concluded naturally that the markings were closer than in cases where the marking boards were composed of officers of the National Guard as in New York. Colonel Fitch says: "Too much credit cannot be given to Capt. Brainerd Taylor, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, for his untiring energy and personal interest displayed during the past winter."

The organizations of the Ohio National Guard will encamp during the coming season on the dates and at the places hereinafter named: 1st Infantry, Fort Ancient, July 20-27; 2d Infantry, Camp Perry, Aug. 13-20; 3d Infantry, Pleasant Hill, Sept. 1-8; 4th Infantry, Delaware, Aug. 6-12; 5th Infantry, Camp Perry, Aug. 24-31; 6th Infantry, Fort Benjamin Harrison, July 25-Aug. 1; 7th Infantry, Marietta, Aug. 19-26; 8th Infantry, Fort Benjamin Harrison, July 25-Aug. 1; 9th Infantry, Camp Perry, July 21-28; 1st Squadron Cavalry, Gates Mills, Aug. 3-10; 1st Battalion Field Artillery, Camp Perry, Aug. 19-26; Corps of Engineers, Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 11-18; Field Battalion Signal Corps, Plymouth, Aug. 5-12; Sanitary Troops, Fort Ancient, Aug. 18-25; General Service Corps (1st Brigade), Camp Perry, Aug. 13-20; General Service Corps (2d Brigade), Plymouth, Aug. 5-12. The troops will be paid for eight days and that period of time must not be exceeded at the expense of the state.

The 4th Brigade, Pa. N.G., Brigadier General Hulings, consisting of the 10th, 16th and 18th Regiments, the 2d Squadron Cavalry, composed of the Sheridan Troop, Governor's Troop, Troop F, Troop H and Light Battery C, Field Artillery, have been in camp at Mt. Gretna the present week, and have been receiving valuable instruction. A number of Army officers and N.C.O. were present to assist. The other troops comprised in the division will encamp at Gettysburg, July 22-31, under command of Major General Dougherty. The 1st and 3d Infantry Brigades of the division will have the 4th Brigade attached during the camp. All the auxiliary troops, the 1st Squadron Cavalry, two companies of Engineers and the Signal Corps will remain at Gettysburg. In preparing for the Gettysburg camp Major General Dougherty has issued the most complete orders.

Colonel Hotchkiss and officers of the 22d N.Y., appreciating the services of their former commissary, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, recently appointed chief commissary of the division, gave a banquet in his honor on July 10, and surprised the modest chief commissary, by presenting him with a regulation saber, suitably inscribed. It was a very happy occasion to all present. Lieutenant Colonel Sternberger has given twenty-two years of continuous service to the state military and is known as one of its most painstaking and efficient officers.

Adj. Gen. W. W. Sale, of Virginia, has just published in pamphlet form the military law of the state as amended by the Legislature at its last session. Capt. J. C. Wise, adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, of Richmond, was employed as a scribe to submit and report to the following board, which adopted the present law and had it passed: General Sale, Brig. Gen. C. C. Vaughan, jr., 1st Brigade; Col. W. J. Perry, commanding 1st Infantry; Lieut. Col. Jo Lane Stern, assistant I.G.; Major E. W. Bowles, commanding Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion, and Major Thomas M. Wortham, commanding the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery. The printed form of the law as thus presented is in very attractive form, and with a complete index and numerous headings the subjects treated can be easily found.

It is settled that there will be no more general practice at the Blauvelt rifle range by the N.G.N.Y. this season. The shields or screens the special board has recommended be placed on the several ranges to catch the bullets that may be aimed higher than necessary to hit the targets will first have to be advertised for, and bids will have to be awarded, and the screens manufactured and erected on the range. All this will consume a considerable time, so that it will be nearly winter time before the range can be made ready, and it may even be next year. Plans are already being perfected to use the State Camp Ground at Peekskill for rifle practice for this season. Some improved targets are to be placed on the Peekskill range, and with this added facility it is believed the practice can be conducted to advantage. The Peekskill range will hardly be ready until September. It is possible that some of the more skilled shots may be permitted to shoot at Blauvelt.

The special committee on armories of New York city, consisting of the president of the Board of Aldermen and the comptroller, has recommended that \$27,500 be expended on the old 22d Regiment armory to make it available for the batteries of the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery, located in Manhattan. The present quarters of the batteries, as we have frequently pointed out, are totally inadequate not only for drilling, but for the storage of the very valuable ordnance and other equipment furnished by the War Department. The alterations in the 22d Regiment armory to be made after the regiment enters its new building include stalls for horses, a riding ring and a remodeling of rooms for officers.

Colonel Morris, of the 9th N.Y., has received the application for retirement of Capt. James M. O'Donnell, 13th Company, on account of ill health. He first joined the regiment as a private in 1894, and served with the Volunteer command during the war with Spain. Eleven officers of the regiment qualified at the recent examination prescribed by the War Department, out of twenty-four taking the examination.

The formation of machine-gun platoons has been authorized for the 7th, 12th, 14th, 23d and 71st Regiments, N.G.N.Y. They will consist of twenty-two men each, and will be organized as separate units of the commands.

The mounted scouts of the 7th N.Y. and the riding class of Co. F, of the same command, had some profitable instruction in New Jersey on July 6 and 7, encamping over the night of July 6 at Chestnut Hill Farm, in the Oranges. Capt. W. A. Bryant, of the 1st Troop, N.J., a former member of the 7th, was in command, and the horses used were furnished from his armory. The riders were instructed in saddling and bridling, grooming and feeding the horse, scouting work and the use of the rifle. The instruction was given by the special Lieutenant Marshall, U.S.A., who was among the special guests, assisted in the instruction.

A company of the 71st N.Y., organized at full war strength, will drill at Van Cortlandt Park July 28, in attack. All the

N.C.O. of the regiment have been invited to take part in a tactical walk at Van Cortlandt Park by Major Hutchinson on July 14.

A number of arrests of members of the Alabama National Guard for failure to report for camp duty at Anniston, Ala., had to be made on July 9. Fourteen members of Company I of the 2d Regiment of Laverne failed to report. They were arrested by the county sheriff and turned over to their officers at Camp Pettus. A number of men of Company L, 3d Regiment, of Talladega, ignored orders and a squad of soldiers was sent from Anniston to arrest delinquents. Two members were killed by lightning July 11, and seventeen were shocked.

A troop of Cavalry having been mustered in the service of New York state on June 21, 1912, in the city of Utica, is accepted and assigned to the 2d Cavalry as Troop G of that regiment.

COLORADO.

A couple of very profitable "week-ends" were spent at the rifle range in June by the Artillery battalion. Do you get that "week-end" thing! Sounds like a pink tea, but Captain Currie, the Artillery inspector-instructor, had something doing every minute and the boys learned many things that were useful to them at Fort Riley. All went overland from Denver and the attendance was good.

Major Goodman returned June 17 from a fine month's tour at the School of Fire at Fort Sill. He now has a diploma saying that he now knows about all there is to know about artillery, and three years ago he didn't know a shrapnel from a B.C. scope, which shows what hard study will do.

When the Central Division notified the A.G.O. that Colorado could send a provisional battery to Fort Riley it said quite emphatically that it must not have less than eighty-six men and three officers and we wondered if we could do it, but the officers got busy and as fine a looking battery as ever traveled left Denver June 24 with ninety-nine men and four officers.

No organization in our Guard is showing more class just now than the Signal Corps for Captain Smith now has forty-four men and six on the waiting list. The Corps is now rated as a Type B company and if Captain Smith keeps up his good work he will soon be in the Type A class. The Corps will go into camp at Bailey July 13 to 21, and thirty-two men and two officers have already signified their intention of going.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

An interesting and instructive problem of attack and defense was fought out at Van Cortlandt Park on July 6 by the 69th N.Y., which resulted in great credit and benefit to the regiment. The men were held under excellent control by the officers and were generally well handled. The fire discipline was excellent, and there were no casualties from blank cartridges or from any other cause. Previous to the maneuvers Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, of the 69th, had been detailed to go over the ground and he and Major J. M. Hutchinson, of the 71st, jointly prepared the problem.

It was assumed that New England had declared war against New York and had cut the railroad near White Plains, and seized the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad. The city troops of New York were supposed to have been confined to Manhattan Island and the forts, while volunteer troops were being organized. Up until the time of the engagement none of the upstate troops had been moved from their mobilization camps, it was supposed, and there had been no fighting between the hostile forces, by which their relative strength could be determined. In training, equipment, discipline and morale the opposing forces were regarded as equal. The New Englanders had the advantage of an unchecked invasion, while the New York troops had the advantage of being on home ground. Advice was supposedly received that all wires leading from the North into New York city had been cut, except one wire along the Central Division of the New York Central, and that a battalion of Reds had encamped during the night on the city line west of the Putnam Division.

The 1st Battalion of the regiment, commanded by Major Michael Lynch, was the invading force, known as the Reds. Major John H. Duffy was in command of the defensive force, known as the Blues, which was composed of his battalion and that of Major P. Reville's. Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A., was chief umpire, assisted by Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, 9th Regiment, Capt. John J. Phelan, 69th, Major James M. Hutchinson, 71st, Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, 69th, Captain De Lamater, 71st, and Capt. John Elmes, 69th.

The battalion under Major Lynch left the armory one hour in advance of the defensive force and took up a strong position on a hill to the north, throwing out its scouts and patrols to keep in touch if possible with the enemy. Major Duffy's command moved cautiously against the Reds, taking every advantage of cover, his patrols being very alert to discover the Reds. The Blues made a detour of several miles to come upon the Reds unawares, and so well were both forces kept under cover and so keen were the scouts on both sides in their observation that it is impossible to say which discovered the other first. The position of the Reds, however, was duly located, and the Blues advanced against it. After a sharp contest Captain Wise ordered the first stage of the battle to an end, and announced that the battalion under Major Lynch had successfully held off the Blues up to the first stage. After a truce of two minutes the forces resumed the warfare again.

The Blues, under Major Duffy, made a second attack, and with reinforcements succeeded in taking the position of the Reds, who were surprised by a flank attack from Major Duffy's forces, which circled the hill to the south under cover of the woods, and succeeded in pouring a heavy fire into the body of Reds who had repulsed the first advance of the Blues. Under heavy fire the Reds withdrew from their position and joined the main body of their forces across the road, still occupying the top of the hill to the west. Neutrality was declared, and the Blues withdrew several hundred yards to the south just across a slight ravine. After a ten-minute interval a trumpet sounded "Commence firing!" and the Blues began a third attack on the Reds.

Crawling down the hill the Blues sought the shelter of the big rocks and trees and slowly advanced while keeping up a steady fire. The Reds, who had succeeded in keeping their retreat open, gradually withdrew across the hill to the north, when a battalion of the Blues, sent around to attack them on their right flank, theoretically dislodged the invaders from their position. New York was safe, and according to the rules of real warfare, the Reds should have been on their retreat to Connecticut.

After the engagement Captain Wise stated that the Reds, though repulsed, had not been annihilated. He explained that the Blues had unfortunately failed to cut off the retreat of the Reds by making a direct attack. The direct attack was made, he said, because the Blues had had difficulty in locating the position of the Reds on account of the thick woods. Captain Wise said that the control of the men was perfect, and he complimented Colonel Conley, and each major and captain in command for the excellent work of the day.

One of the prettiest and most instructive events of the day was a demonstration of attack of an Infantry company across open ground, under command of Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A. The company was made up of selected men from each battalion, most of them being N.C.O. the command aggregating a war strength company of 150 officers and men. The four platoon commanders were captains acting as lieutenants, the lieutenants acting as sergeants, while all the sergeants acted as corporals. Captain Wise first put the company through a few movements in close order to settle it down, and then made an advance across open ground against the outlined position of the enemy, who were represented by Major Hutchinson, of the 71st Regiment, and a few enlisted men. The company represented an interior company of a battalion in attack. It went forward over a rise of ground, in line of platoons in columns of squads, advancing in this formation to within about 1,200 yards of the enemy's position, at which point the enemy's fire made it necessary for the attack to use its rifles.

At this point the signals were given for deployment, the line quickly laid down and opened a steady and heavy fire, and then the advance was made for 200 yards in short rushes by platoons, the three platoons always firing. The advance



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was then made by rushes by squads, seventeen squads always firing while the eighteenth was advancing. The advance was then made by one man from each squad, and in this way there was never a lull or diminution of fire from start to finish, while the line seemed to always roll steadily forward. At 200 yards the line had become thickened to less than one yard per man, and from this point the charge was delivered with a vim. Captain Wise, in speaking to the company after its demonstration, said, in part: "Always remember that the firing line must grind steadily forward, but must fire, fire, fire, and must never let up. Your fire gets on the enemy's nerves and that makes your advance possible."

Visiting officers were very much impressed, and Major Hutchinson, of the 71st, remarked that the pressure and fire never seemed to let up an instant, and it was about the most impressive exhibition he had ever seen.

Major General O'Ryan, accompanied by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Lieut. Col. A. F. Townsend and Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, chief of the commissary, reviewed the regiment in the afternoon in the presence of some 20,000 people, and this ceremony was followed by evening parade.

The regiment made a very creditable showing in each ceremony, and the day was really the most profitable the regiment has ever spent at Van Cortlandt. Quite a number of officers from other commands were present in the afternoon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BLOOMBERGH.—Born to the wife of Major H. D. Bloombergh, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Butte, Mont., June 27, 1912, a son, John Hollis.

CONNOR.—Born at Wenatchee, Wash., July 5, 1912, to the wife of William F. Connor, a daughter. Mrs. Connor is the youngest daughter of Ord. Sergt. G. B. McNamara, U.S.A., retired.

FRENCH.—Born at Fort Hancock, N.J., July 8, 1912, a son, Sanford William French, jr., to Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford W. French, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

HENNESSEY.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Peter J. Hennessey, 15th U.S. Cav., at Leavenworth, Kas., a daughter, Margaret Thayer Hennessey, July 6, 1912.

HOYLE.—Born to the wife of Lieut. René E. De R. Hoyle, 6th U.S. Field Art., July 5, 1912, a son and daughter, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

KER.—Born at Portland, Ore., May 5, 1912, a son, John Ker, jr., to the wife of Mr. John Ker. Mrs. Ker is the daughter of the late Brevet Major Thomas J. Gregg, U.S.A.

LOFTIN.—Born July 7, 1912, to the wife of Ensign Edward H. Loftin, U.S.N., a daughter, Edwina Juliette Loftin.

MALLORY.—Born at Syracuse, N.Y., June 24, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. Charles K. Mallory, U.S.N., retired, a daughter, Anne Yearle Booker.

MORRISON.—Born at Annapolis, Md., July 7, 1912, a son, Donald Petit Morrison, to the wife of Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, U.S.N.

SCOTT.—Born to the wife of George Dunlap Scott, 3752 Wayne avenue, Kansas City, Mo., June 30, 1912, a son, John Scott, grandson of Lieut. John Scott (and Mrs. Mary L. Scott), late U.S. Army, and nephew of Lieut. John Scott, 4th U.S. Inf.

THOMPSON.—Born at Salt Lake City, Utah, June 3, 1912, to the wife of J. Walcott Thompson, the son of Brig. Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S.A., retired, and a brother of Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, U.S.A., a daughter, Dorothy Jane.

MARRIED.

BARNEY—PATTEN.—On July 5, 1912, at the rectory of St. Paul's Church, Portland, Me., by the Rev. Joseph B. Shepherd, Harriet Patten, daughter of the late Capt. William H. Besse, of New Bedford, Mass., and widow of Capt. Francis Jarvis Patten, 21st U.S. Inf., to Mr. Newcomb Cushman Barney, of New York.

BOOTON—VERMILYE.—At New York city, July 11, 1912, Lieut. John G. Booton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Gertrude Vedder Vermilye.

CARTER—WILCOX.—At Norfolk, Va., July 9, 1912, Ensign Worrall R. Carter, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Ambler Wilcox.

FRANKENBERGER—McCANDLESS.—At Florence, Colo., July 8, 1912, Lieut. Hugo Frankenger, U.S.N., and Miss Beatrice McCandles.

KANE—KEY-SMITH.—At Boston, Mass., July 2, 1912, Lieut. Col. Theodore P. Kane, U.S.M.C., and Mabel Key-Smith.

KERN—DENT.—At Manila, P.I., June 8, 1912, Lieut. Kenneth E. Kern, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edith Dent.

LORSHBOUGH—HUBBARD.—At Fargo, N.D., July 10, 1912, Lieut. W. W. Lorshbough, U.S.N., and Miss Mabel Louise Hubbard.

PEDDICORD—BUDD.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 29, 1912, Mr. J. B. Peddicord, and Miss Elizabeth Sanderson Budd, daughter of Capt. O. W. Budd, U.S.A., retired.

SMITH—JORDAN.—At Honolulu, H.T., June 12, 1912, Major Ernest V. Smith, 2d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. A. C. Jordan.

SNOW—WATKINS.—At Muskegon, Mich., June 22, 1912, Capt. Corydon G. Snow, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Anna M. Watkins.

VREDENBURGH—MATHESON.—At Billings, Mont., Mr. James Brinkerhoff Vredenburg, jr., and Miss Katharine Culloden Matheson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Matheson, and sister of Lieut. John R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

VON SCHRADER—EVERETT.—In San Francisco, Cal., June 19, 1912, Mr. Frederick William Von Schrader, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Louise Everett.

WARREN—GOODALE.—At Honolulu, H.T., June 15, 1912, Lieut. Rawson Warren, 5th U.S. Cav., and Miss Catherine Goodale.

DIED.

BILLARD.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 29, 1912, Dr. Jules F. Billard, father of Lieut. F. C. Billard, U.S.R.C.S.

CUSHMAN.—Died at Duxbury, Mass., July 1, 1912, Chief Gun. George P. Cushman, U.S.N., retired.

FARWELL.—Died at Dorchester, Mass., May 9, 1912, Mrs. Ella A. Farwell, mother of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. L. C. Farwell, U.S.R.C.S.

FENTON.—Died at Vineyard Haven, Mass., July 6, 1912, Frederick Fenton, son of Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d U.S. Cav., and Alice R. Fenton. Interment Vineyard Haven. Age five years, nine months, eight days.

SOMMERVILLE.—Died at Moorefield, W. Va., June 27, 1912, Mrs. M. L. Sommerville, sister of the late Lieut. Charles Aby, U.S.N., and grandmother of Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, C.A.C.

VORIS.—Died at Neoga, Ill., July 7, 1912, Mr. Franklin D. Voris, father of Capt. Alvin C. Voris, U.S.A., and brother of the late Brevet Major Gen. A. C. Voris, U.S.V., and of the late Lieut. S. P. Voris, 17th U.S. Inf.

WELCH.—Died at Oakland, Cal., July 7, 1912, Ensign Charles P. Welch, U.S.N., retired.



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ORGANIZATION OF OUR LAND FORCES.

(Continued from page 1426.)

undertaken to enable the General Staff to try out and decide upon the organization best adapted to meet the special requirements of this arm. On the outbreak of war the Cavalry will probably be used in initial strategic operations, and it is therefore very important that it should be capable of full activity without delay, from the very outset.

For a Field Artillery battalion the following organization is proposed: Major, captain (adjutant), lieutenant (supply officer), sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant; scouts and signal detail, mounted orderlies and wagoner—four corporals, ten privates; one trumpeter; batteries, twelve commissioned, 570 enlisted; total, fifteen commissioned; 587 enlisted. For the Field Artillery regiment: One colonel, lieutenant colonel, captain (adjutant), captain (supply officer), captain (ordnance officer), chaplain, two veterinarians, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two color sergeants, one trumpeter sergeant; scouts and signal detail, mounted orderlies and wagoner—two sergeants, two corporals, twelve privates; three mechanics, twenty-nine band, 1,761 battalions; total, 1,815. The enlisted strengths given are for battalions and regiments of heavy field artillery. The strengths for other types will be less than the maximum and will be based on actual requirements.

The proposed normal assignment of Field Artillery to units of the other arms is as follows:

For each division: The number of Infantry rifles in the division is increased by 38 per cent, and the number of guns by 33.1-3 per cent. The proposed divisional artillery comprises forty-eight field guns and sixteen field howitzers. Brigade: One regiment of three battalions—One battalion of three batteries of four 3-inch guns, 12; one battalion of three batteries of four 3-inch guns, 12; one battalion of two batteries of four 3.8-inch howitzers, 8. One regiment of three battalions—One battalion of three batteries of four 3-inch guns, 12; one battalion of three batteries of four 3-inch guns, 12; one battalion of two batteries of four 4.7-inch howitzers, 8. One ammunition column of two battalions. For each field army in addition to the divisional artillery: One regiment of two battalions—One battalion of two batteries of four 4.7-inch guns, 8; one battalion of two batteries of four 6-inch howitzers, 8; one ammunition column of one battalion. For each Cavalry division: One regiment of three battalions of two batteries of four guns each, 24; one ammunition column of one battalion. The approximate war strengths proposed for each of the regiments above referred to are: Divisional Artillery—One regiment, 47 officers and 1,438 men; Army Artillery—One regiment, 28 officers and 854 men; Horse Artillery—One regiment, 39 officers and 1,160 men. The numbers of officers here given are based on the proposed number of gun or howitzer batteries in each regiment. The difference between these numbers and the total commissioned strength, fifty-one, is the number available in each case for duty with ammunition columns and other special Artillery service.

To insure the combatant troops deployed over a wide territory being promptly and regularly supplied with ammunition an effective organization of this service is requisite. It will be necessary to establish close communication with the various commanders so as to learn what supplies are needed, to reconnoiter the country and find the best avenues of approach, to regulate the movements of elements of the train so as to meet the varying needs of different parts of the line of battle, and to maintain sure communication between all the elements of the train and with the supply depots. With a view to co-ordinating all these various duties and activities, it is proposed to charge the Field Artillery with this service and provide the necessary staff and organizations for the purpose. To this end the law should empower the President to raise ammunition battalions, in the proportion of one per authorized Field Artillery regiment, whose maximum authorized strength should be that of a Field Artillery battalion. Much of the Artillery personnel in times of war is employed in the transportation and distribution of ammunition. With adequate reserves this service may be kept at greatly reduced strength without loss of efficiency.

COMPONENTS OF DIVISION AND FIELD ARMY.

Based upon the organization of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery above indicated, the complete division should comprise the following units: Division headquarters—Three Infantry brigades of three regiments each, one regiment of Cavalry, one brigade of Field Artillery (two regiments), *one pioneer battalion of Engineers, *one field company of Signal troops, *sanitary troops organized as field hospitals and ambulance companies, *one ammunition column, *one supply train, *one pack train. In addition to the organizations comprised in the divisions the following additional units should be available for assignment to each field army of three divisions:

Cavalry: Three or more brigades to be employed as independent Cavalry brigades; or two or more Cavalry brigades may be combined with proper auxiliaries to form a Cavalry division. This provision of extra-divisional Cavalry applies to a field army comprising the Regular troops and regarded as available at any time as an expeditionary force. The quota for additional field armies of Volunteers or other citizen soldiery should be not more than one Cavalry brigade to each three divisions. One brigade of Infantry, one regiment of Heavy Artillery, *one pontoon battalion of Engineers (bridge train), *one field army company of Signal troops (including wireless detachments), *one base line telegraph company of Signal troops, *one aeroplane company or detachment, *one supply train, *one ammunition column, *sanitary troops (additional field hospitals and ambulance companies, with the elements of the evacuation service).

The organizations marked (*) above have been tentatively outlined in the Field Service Regulations of 1910.

But as changes are recommended in the fundamental units of Infantry and Field Artillery, it will be necessary to revise the organization of these auxiliaries to conform to the changes proposed in the combatant elements of the division. If the general policy of organization proposed in this report be approved, it is recommended that the General Staff be instructed to recommend a reorganization of the auxiliary services within the division in conformity with the following general principles:

(a) The divisions should habitually include the normal proportions of the three combatant arms and the special troops—that is, there should be a safe minimum of auxiliaries determined by average conditions.

(b) In addition to the divisions there should be a proper reservoir of extra-divisional troops.

(c) When it is desired to form an expeditionary force for any particular purpose a field army should be organized by taking two or more divisions and adding the Army headquarters and such extra-divisional auxiliaries as may be appropriate for the particular terrain and mission.

(d) If one division is approximately sufficient for the particular expedition, the normal proportions can be modified, if necessary, by attaching such additional auxiliaries as may be required, or by detaching such auxiliaries as may be redundant in the particular situation.

(e) The proportions of auxiliaries in field armies and expeditionary forces should depend upon the mission of the particular force, the terrain in which it is to operate, and the character of opposition expected. Appropriate and sufficient auxiliaries aid the fighting power of the force, but redundant auxiliaries reduce its mobility, increase the difficulties of supply and administration, disturb the balance of the fighting team, and actually weaken the force by requiring additional measures for the security of the surplus units which in this case become burdensome impedimenta.

(f) The auxiliaries in the division should, therefore, be only those that will *always* be required in it. Exceptional units or exceptional proportions should be attached from the extra-divisional reservoir when needed.

RELATION OF PROMOTION TO ORGANIZATION.

Considering the relation of promotion to organization it is suggested that the following rules governing rank and promotion should be incorporated in the military law of the United States:

1. Rank and command in any grade of the Army below that of brigadier general shall be determined by length of continuous commissioned service as an officer of the Regular Army. The date of commencement of continuous service shall be known as the "date of precedence." In each grade below that of brigadier general all officers of the Regular Army shall be arranged in the order of their dates of precedence, and those appointed on the same date in the order of their appointments; *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall assign constructive dates of precedence to all officers of the following classes who occupy anomalous positions on the lineal lists of their several arms:

(a) Those officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Infantry who were appointed under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, and who had served as commissioned officers in the Regular Army or Volunteers prior to such appointment.

(b) Those officers who have lost rank by reason of the sentence of court-martial or as the result of examination for promotion.

(c) Those officers who have voluntarily transferred from one arm of the line to another or from a staff department to an arm of the line.

Each officer of class (a) above excepted shall be assigned a constructive date of precedence which will place him in the same position relative to officers of his own arm or corps as he now occupies on the lineal list of his arm or corps, and with reference to officers of other arms or corps whose dates of precedence may lie between that of the officer next above him and the officer next below him in his own arm or corps he shall take precedence in accordance with total length of commissioned service in the Regular Army and Volunteers, and his constructive date of precedence shall be fixed accordingly.

Each officer of class (b) and (c) above excepted shall be assigned a constructive date of precedence which will place his position for rank and command next below the officer who immediately precedes him on the lineal list of his own arm or corps on the date of the passage of the act.

2. The order of promotion in each arm, department or corps shall remain as now provided by law, subject to the exception described in paragraph 3 below, which applies to original vacancies in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry.

3. Whenever any part of the Infantry, Cavalry or Field Artillery is increased or the number of officers in any of these arms is increased the original vacancies above the grade of second lieutenant due to the increase shall be filled from the next lower grade in the three arms, the number of officers promoted from each arm to be proportional to the number of officers of that grade in the three arms; *Provided*, That the order of promotion in any arm shall be in the order of the lineal list of that arm, as now provided by law; *Provided further*, That, so far as practicable, officers shall be promoted in their own arm; *Provided further*, That when any officer



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officers should not be absorbed in the arm or arms in which the reduction occurs, but should be prorated for absorption throughout the three arms; *Provided*, That whenever any officer is transferred to another arm under the provisions of this rule his lineal position for promotion in that arm shall be fixed by his position on the list for rank and command as determined by the date of precedence in paragraph 1 above.

The difference in length of service in certain cases is due to the fact that under present conditions promotion in the Cavalry is relatively slow, while promotion in the Coast Artillery is relatively rapid. The proposed rule of seniority would not affect promotion in either arm, but would simply tend to adjust relative rank on an equitable basis when officers arrive in the same grade. Relative rank determines the right to command, the right to choice of quarters, and precedence on boards and other duty, where officers of the different arms are required to serve together. Among officers in the same grade seniority for the purposes above indicated should be determined by actual seniority.

Rule 3.—This rule applies only to the Cavalry, Infantry and Field Artillery. These are the combatant arms of the mobile Army, and the rule is proposed in order to eliminate all questions of individual promotion from the problem of reorganization of the mobile Army. With this rule in effect it is expected that questions of legislation affecting the mobile Army can be considered purely on their merits from the standpoint of the public interest.

The application of the foregoing principles will tend to correct the present arbitrary inequalities in relative rank and promotion in the several branches of the Army. But it does not constitute a final solution of the promotion question.

At present there is no sufficient incentive to efficiency. The laggard and the hard-working, enthusiastic officer are advanced with equal steps and according to one cast-iron rule of promotion. It is important, on the one hand, to provide means for disposing of officers who, for one reason or another, have lost their usefulness; and it is necessary, on the other hand, to insure officers of ability arriving at command rank at a time of life when their usefulness is at a maximum. In either case action should be based upon the officer's record of achievement.

The essentials necessary to the ultimate solution of this problem are:

1. To put the Army on such an improved basis of organization and training that a common doctrine as to standards of military efficiency may be recognized throughout the Service and applied to the professional records of all officers.

2. To provide positive and equitable means for advancing, retarding or eliminating officers according to their several merits.

A SKELETON FIELD ARMY PROPOSED.

Existing conditions can best be met by organizing a skeleton or nuclear division in each of the present territorial divisions. After providing the divisional Cavalry for each division, the remaining Cavalry should be formed into Cavalry brigades of two or three regiments each. When the tactical organizations thus formed have been completed, further expansion shall be with a view of dividing the central territorial division into two, each containing a complete tactical division with the proper proportion of extra-divisional troops. In considering the details of this organization it is necessary to bear in mind that while an ultimate segregation of the mobile

First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Army troops.
First brigade.—3 regiments of Infantry.	First brigade.—3 regiments of Infantry.	First brigade.—3 regiments of Infantry.	(For the formation of a Cavalry division or independent Cavalry brigades, and to provide extra-divisional auxiliaries for expeditions or for a field army.) Cavalry.—9 regiments (formed in brigade inspections of 2 or 3 regiments). Heavy Artillery.—1 regiment.
Second brigade.—3 regiments of Infantry.	Second brigade.—3 regiments of Infantry.	Second brigade.—3 regiments of Infantry.	Infantry.—1 brigade.
Third brigade.—3 regiments of Infantry.	Third brigade.—3 regiments of Infantry.	Third brigade.—3 regiments of Infantry.	Signal troops.—Field Army battalion.
Divisional Artillery.—1 brigade of 2 regiments.	Divisional Artillery.—1 brigade of 2 regiments.	Divisional Artillery.—1 brigade of 2 regiments.	
Divisional Cavalry.—1 regiment (less 1 squadron).	Divisional Cavalry.—1 regiment.	Divisional Cavalry.—1 regiment.	
Engineers.—1 pioneer battalion (3 companies).	Engineers.—1 pioneer battalion (3 companies).	Engineers.—1 pioneer battalion (3 companies).	
Signal troops.—1 field company.	Signal troops.—1 field company.	Signal troops.—1 field company.	
Sanitary troops.—3 field hospitals and 3 ambulance companies.	Sanitary troops.—3 field hospitals and 3 ambulance companies.	Sanitary troops.—3 field hospitals and 3 ambulance companies.	
Ammunition column.	Ammunition column.	Ammunition column.	
Supply train.	Supply train.	Supply train.	

is nominated for promotion into an arm other than his own he may waive such promotion, and in this case the vacancy shall pass consecutively to the officers next below him in the lineal list of his own arm; *And provided also*, That whenever any officer is promoted to another arm under the provisions of this rule his position for subsequent promotion in that arm shall be fixed by his position on the list for rank and command as determined by the date of precedence defined in paragraph 1 above.

4. Whenever any part of the Infantry, Cavalry or Field Artillery is reduced or the total number of officers in one or more of the three arms is reduced the surplus

Army into actual brigade commands is contemplated under the policy proposed by the Secretary of War, such segregation cannot be accomplished at once, and during the period of transition the organization must be such as to meet the actual distribution of the mobile Army. The essential object sought is to provide an organization in peace which will continue to exist in war. The faulty distribution of the Army increases the practical difficulties of the problem, but cannot be accepted as an argument for adopting a peace organization which must be replaced by a different extemporized organization on the outbreak of war.

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auxiliary troops as it would be organized after the fifth increment is shown in table on page 1443.

Sanitary troops for an army to include additional ambulance companies, field hospitals, and evacuation service, the details to be worked out after investigation as to proper distribution between the divisions and the extra-divisional reservoir with the Army troops.

With the sixth increment the fourth division should come into being, and successive increments should complete it. What further increments may be necessary can not be foretold, but it is certain that the future military needs of the country, as they are understood to-day, can not be met by a mobile force of less than four divisions, and this is the goal toward which all effort should be directed. But in the preparation of this report every effort has been made to separate the question of organization from the question of possible increase. Tactical organization should be adopted without reference to possible increases, and such increases as may be authorized in the future should be applied to the development of a consistent tactical plan.

For each arm there should be at least one brigadier general for each three regiments or major fraction thereof. With the present strength of the Army the quota of brigadier generals of the mobile Army should therefore be as follows: Infantry, 10; Cavalry, 5; Field Artillery, 2; total, 17. This number of brigadier generals is based on the present peace strength of the mobile Army and should be increased in proportion to future increments of the Army. In time of war there should be a brigadier general for each organized brigade. The number of brigadier generals required for the Coast Artillery organization is four, viz., one for each Coast Artillery department and one as Chief of Coast Artillery.

The number of major generals should likewise be based upon the commands appropriate for such officers. The appropriate peace commands for major generals are as follows: Territorial division commanders, 3; Philippines Division commander, 1; Oahu commander, 1; Panama commander, 1; total, 6. In time of war there should be a major general for each organized division. The number of general officers authorized by law for detail to the General Staff should be in addition to those above enumerated for assignment to military commands. The additional general officers so required should be added in the grade of brigadier general. This will permit the assignment of general officers of either grade to the General Staff without reducing the total number available as military commanders. When a major general is detached from his appropriate command for detail to the General Staff, the brigadier general assigned to the military command so vacated should have the temporary rank, pay, and allowances of major general during his continuance in such advanced command.

When additional officers are required for duty with the citizen soldiery, or for other military duty peculiarly related to their respective arms of the Service, the numbers of such officers allotted to each arm should be based upon the actual requirements of the arm and not upon a pro rata between the several arms. The number of Infantry officers required for duty with the National Guard depends upon the requirements of the National Guard Infantry. Similarly the number of Cavalry officers required depends upon the needs of the National Guard Cavalry.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE EMBODIED IN LAW.

In effecting the consolidation it is recommended that the following general principles be embodied in the law:

(a) That the office establishments of the Inspector General's Department and of the Chief of Staff should be consolidated into the General Staff Corps with the Chief of Staff at its head.

(b) That the Adjutant General's Department should be reduced by one brigadier general and five colonels, and that the officers now holding these positions in the Adjutant General's Department should be absorbed into and embodied with the General Staff Corps, which should be increased in those grades for the purpose.

(c) That hereafter no officer in the Adjutant General's Department should have rank above the grade of lieutenant colonel.

(d) That the duty or duties now performed by any officer or officers of the Inspector General's Department should be performed by such officers of the General Staff Corps, or by expert accountants, as the Secretary of War may direct.

(e) That the total number of officers of the consolidated General Staff Corps should be equal to the sum of the number of officers now authorized for the Inspector General's Department and the General Staff Corps, and the six officers, absorbed into the General Staff from the Adjutant General's Department.

(f) That the officers of the Inspector General's Department holding permanent commissions therein and the six officers of the Adjutant General's Department absorbed into the General Staff Corps should serve one

term of duty of four years, unless sooner relieved as members of the General Staff Corps, and thereafter should be assigned to such duty as the President may determine, but they should not be available for redetail in the General Staff Corps until they have served at least two years on other duty.

(g) That the line officers now detailed in the Inspector General's Department should complete their present tours of duty as General Staff officers.

(h) That the officers holding permanent commissions in the Adjutant General's Department below the grade of colonel should be transferred to the line and be immediately detailed into the Adjutant General's Department, as now provided by law for line officers.

(i) That a brigadier general of the General Staff Corps should be assigned as executive officer in the Adjutant General's Department. He should be assisted by two colonels of the General Staff Corps.

(j) That the provisions of Pars. 26 and 27 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment of the United States," authorizing the continuance of the details of officers above the rank of major in the Adjutant General's Department and Inspector General's Department, should not apply in the General Staff Corps.

(k) That hereafter, when any officer shall, under the provision of Sec. 26 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment of the United States," be appointed or reappointed to an office with rank above that of colonel, his appointment to said office and his acceptance of the appointment shall create an extra number in the arm, corps, or department from which he shall be appointed, and he shall retain therein the same relative position that he would have held if he had not been appointed to said office, and he shall return to said relative position upon the expiration of his appointment to said office unless he shall be reappointed thereto. Extra numbers so created should not make vacancies for the purposes of promotion, but they should cease and determine when the individual for whom they were created leaves the active list.

(l) That any officer detailed to the General Staff Corps should serve a tour of four years, even though promoted, unless sooner relieved by the President, except that the total number of officers in the said corps should not be increased, and any officer detailed to relieve an officer of the General Staff Corps should be of the grade held by the officer to be relieved at the time he was detailed to said corps.

2. That the Secretary of War should be empowered by law to administer tentatively the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments as a single supply department in such manner as he shall consider expedient and proper, for two fiscal years, and, with the approval of the President should be authorized and directed to distribute the officers, employees, duties, and funds in such way as he may see fit.

A committee of General Staff officers, in co-operation with representatives of the Pay, Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, should be appointed to consider in detail the proposed consolidation of the present supply departments into one experiment supply department. This committee should work in conjunction with the committee heretofore recommended for the revision of the Field Service Regulations.

3. There should be organized a service corps, its personnel based upon the tactical organization.

4. That the detail system as now applied in the Ordnance Department be applied to the Judge Advocate General's Department.

5. That the Medical Department, Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, and the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery should retain their present organizations, except that the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery should not be a part of the General Staff Corps.

6. That the body of General Staff officers assigned to the duty of preparing plans and collecting information for developing the Army in peace and using it in war should be known as the General Staff Council, to be subdivided into committees as follows: On war plans; on military information; on training and education, with subcommittees on each arm of the Service and one for the National Guard; on military history; and on miscellaneous subjects. But this subdivision should not prevent any General Staff officer from submitting his opinion on important subjects other than those assigned to his committee.

7. That the Chief of Staff, as the senior military assistant of the Secretary of War, should act as his executive officer, supervising and co-ordinating the military functions of the War Department under the instructions of the President: that the Chief of Staff should have as his assistants two general officers detailed from the Army as members of the General Staff Corps, one to act as his assistant in the routine business of the War Department and the other to act as president of the Army War College and Chief of the General Staff Council. The Chief of Coast Artillery and the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, ex-officio members of the General Staff, are also assistants to the Chief of Staff.

8. That after Sept. 1, 1912, candidates for detail to the Army War College should be required to pass a satisfactory examination in tactics to include problems illustrating the operations of the division in the field, provided that graduates of the Staff College should be exempt from such examination if recommended for the War College by the Staff College Board. The examinations for eligibility should be prepared by the Army War College and should be conducted under its supervision.

That after Sept. 1, 1915, no line officer below the rank of brigadier general should be eligible for detail to the General Staff unless he is a graduate of the Army War College or eligible for entrance thereto under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER FORCES.

The subject of raising and organizing the National Volunteer forces is considered at length in the light of the law limiting the employment of the National Guard. The fact that the present National Guard force lacks many of the units that would be necessary to convert it into a well balanced war force is one of the principal arguments for legislation like that proposed in the Volunteer bill now pending in the Senate (S. 2518, 62d Cong. 1st sess.).

In order to formulate a comprehensive policy for the consideration of Congress, it is believed that there should be a council of national defense similar to the one proposed in H.R. 1309. The function of this council, as defined in the bill, is to "report to the President, for transmission to Congress, a general policy of national defense and such recommendation of measures relating thereto as it shall deem necessary and expedient."

Attention is called to the opinion of the Attorney General on the employment of the Organized Militia abroad which was published in our issue of March 16, 1912, pp. 881, 882. Also to "a bill to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia and for other purposes," of which we published a synopsis May 18, 1912, p. 1183.



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FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., July 1, 1912.

An official visit from Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, commanding the Central Division, was the event of interest this week. General Potts, accompanied by Mrs. Potts and Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur H. Carter, came Saturday and left Sunday evening. Saturday afternoon General Potts and Col. T. F. Davis drove over the post and target range and on Sunday morning the various departments were carefully inspected. During their stay Gen. and Mrs. Potts were guests of Colonel Davis and his daughter, Mrs. Cummins, while Lieut. and Mrs. Carter were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Magruder. On Saturday evening a splendid concert was played by the 18th Infantry band while the officers and ladies paid their respects to Gen. and Mrs. Potts on the upper veranda of the bachelor building. The fact that Capt. Douglas Potts, 16th Inf., served for many years with the 18th Infantry added to the pleasure the garrison had in entertaining his parents.

Col. T. F. Davis will take his son Tom to Denver this week for a surgical operation. Mrs. Cummins leaves shortly for Clemson to join Lieutenant Cummins, visiting en route at St. Louis. Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme and Captain Leonori were guests of Mr. Howard Eaton at the Eaton Bros. ranch last Sunday. Miss Hayes, sister of Lieut. Philip Hayes, is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cecil. Five separate parties of officers and ladies are scheduled for trips to mountain resorts to spend Saturday and Sunday, most of them going to Piney.

A jolly party of young people went to Monarch by auto last Thursday night as guests of Mr. W. G. Birkhauser and enjoyed a dancing party. Lieut. W. L. Patterson leaves Saturday for Chicago for duty as aid to General Potts. Miss Harris, of Dublin, Texas, who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. H. O. Olson, is recovering from a severe attack of tonsillitis. The 3d Battalion has completed its target practice and the range is now occupied by the mounted detachment and the sixty recruits who joined after the companies had begun shooting.

Chaplain and Mrs. Axton and their daughters went to Banner by auto Sunday afternoon and conducted services at the school house, arrangements being made by Mr. Louis Norman, a successful rancher, who was in the 39th Battery, Field Artillery, when the Chaplain was stationed at Fort Leavenworth several years ago.

Captain Grote is entertaining his father, a retired merchant of Wheaton, Ill. Capt. and Mrs. Andres drove to Eatons and back Sunday and report a delightful time. Judge Morrow, of Covington, Ky., in Sheridan for several days in connection with a criminal case, is a brother of Capt. C. H. Morrow, for many years an officer of the 18th Infantry. Judge Morrow has been a frequent and welcome visitor at the post during his stay.

We hear the sound of hammer and saw and see the bustle and litter of packing household goods at three homes in the post. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck is preparing to go to the War College, Major G. M. Ekswell for a change of station to Fort Andrews and Capt. W. C. Johnson to the Army School of the Line. These three families will be greatly missed. Mrs. Ekswell will leave immediately for Crawford, Neb., to visit her parents before going to Fort Andrews.

Miss Lily Axton celebrated her tenth birthday last Tuesday afternoon by entertaining Flora May Smith, Gwendolyn Mills, Ruth Burns, Harriet Buffum, Margaret Downer, Florence Johnston, Georgia De Armond and Margaret Grote.

Capt. J. H. Como, regimental quartermaster, has been detailed as post quartermaster, relieving Lieut. W. A. Alfante, who goes to Co. H. Capt. and Mrs. Grote and the children were caught in a severe storm while visiting Absaraka Park Monday. Lieut. Louis Ford returned from leave this week.

Mrs. R. A. Wheeler and Mrs. H. N. Kleiber, two Dayton women who have been snowbound for eight months at Woodstock, a logging camp in the Tongue River Mountains, were brought through safely this week. They went to the camp last fall for a visit and the heavy snow prevented their coming out. Hardy men on snow shoes have carried their supplies and the women seemed none the worse for their interesting experience.

The lodge of Moose recently organized by Sergt. Major E. L. Nicholas now has a membership of 100 and is in a very prosperous condition. The members are planning a picnic to be given at Monarch at an early date. Sergeant Bettis, of the Hospital Corps, is home from furlough, having spent his vacation among relatives and friends at Leavenworth, Kas. Sergt. and Mrs. Wayne Smeltz had a very pretty party at their home Wednesday evening complimentary to Miss Minnie Smith, of Sheridan.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 9, 1912.

Naval Constr. John A. Spilman entertained at luncheon at Virginia Club, Norfolk, Wednesday, for Miss Lucile Martin, of Blue Ridge Summit. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stribling, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wainwright, Miss Etta Sharp and Mr. Joseph Bidgood. Lieut. Isaac C. Johnson, Jr., entertained Thursday afternoon at a launch party for Miss Anne Randolph and Miss Izard, guests of Misses Mary and Elizabeth Brooks. Mrs. Edward Stribling chaperoned, and other guests were Messrs. Julian Osborne, Hunter Bell, Herman Allyn and Charles McIntosh.

The officers of the U.S.S. Vermont entertained at an informal tea Sunday for Misses Dolly Whaley, Bessie Kelly, Margaret Grandy, Margaret Wrenn, Mary Wilson, Messrs. Edward Whaley and Lyman Millard. The wardroom officers of the South Carolina entertained Sunday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Archer Allen, of Annapolis, Misses Bessie Kelly and Margaret Grandy.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Miss Bessie Howard, Miss Carrie Voight, Miss Dorothy Frame and Mr. Julian Osborne left last week for the charming country home of Mr. George Stieff, Roland Park, Baltimore. While there they attend the tennis tournament at Chevy Chase. Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman entertained at dinner at the Country Club for Miss Lucile Martin, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stribling, Mr. Preston Cotten and Mr. Iradell Jenkins.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Cumming have returned from a visit to their son, Lieut. John W. Cumming, U.S.S. Panther, stationed at Newport. Mrs. Archer M. Allen and daughter are guests of Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby on the Franklin. Mrs. Robert P. Voight is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, in Philadelphia. Paymr. Henry Wise, guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Wise, Warrenton, Va., has returned to Norfolk. Miss Esther Byrnes and Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Parks are members of an automobile party touring the Virginia mountains.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Horatio G. Gillmor, abroad since their marriage in April, are expected in Norfolk this week. Mrs. Joseph K. Tausig, of Washington, D.C., was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson, Freemason street, for the Fourth. Ensign and Mrs. Edward C. Raquet and Ensign and Mrs. Max B. De Mott are occupying apartments in the St. Regis, Norfolk.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. M. F. asks: Is an enlisted man of Coast Artillery on appointment to non-commissioned staff as ordnance sergeant considered as transferred for convenience of Government within the meaning of Par. 1367, Answer: Under a decision of the Secretary of War, published in Par. 2, Cir. 92, War D. Dec. 31, 1909, the right of a soldier to additional pay as first class gunner is terminated by his appointment to the post non-commissioned staff.

O. J. W. Z.—The Department declining to answer your question as to what might be the Government's attitude toward certain soldiers in the event that certain legislation should be enacted by Congress, we can hardly be expected to give any authoritative answer to your query. Discharges that have been granted are official documents, and your personal opinion that these soldiers who were permitted to leave the Service after a few months' service during the Spanish-American War were "no better than deserters" does not affect the validity of the discharges granted by competent authority. See Army Regulations, Paras. 139-152. What evidences of service will be required to secure certain benefits from proposed legislation for veterans of the war with Spain can better be determined when the law has been perfected and enacted. The Civil Service rules (Sec. 1754, Rev. Stats.) give preference to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds received or sickness incurred in the line of duty. A Civil Service Manual is obtainable on application to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. Qualifications for membership in the Spanish War Veterans are determined by the order itself.

X. Y.—By reference to our table of Army transport sailings, published weekly, you will note that the Thomas sails Sept. 5 from San Francisco for the Philippines. Your only way to secure a transfer to the islands is to apply through the channel.

D. C. asks: Will a soldier who has passed the Civil Service examination, and has received his appointment, be discharged by purchase or for the convenience of the Government? Had permission from the Adjutant General, U.S.A., to take examination. Answer: Usually for convenience. Apply through channel.

W. W. asks: (1) Do blankets that were issued to enlisted men in a prior enlistment come under the following paragraph of Circular 10, office of the Quartermaster General, April 6, 1912: "Blankets in the hands of enlisted men on July 1, 1912, which have been issued to them and charged against their clothing accounts, up to and including two for each soldier, will, on that date, become the property of the United States, and for each serviceable blanket so turned over, to the number indicated, a credit of \$2.86 will be given on the clothing account of each soldier from whom the blanket or blankets are purchased." (2) Is a soldier who was discharged upon the expiration of his first enlistment period, as lance corporal, and re-enlists inside of three months, entitled to re-enlistment bonus pay? Answer: (1) Yes, if serviceable. (2) Yes, as he is a private.

R. B.—Question as to your prospect of appointment as a result of your passing the examination for ordnance sergeant Feb. 1, 1911, should be sent through the channel.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 28, 1912.

There is a spirit of good natured rivalry in the post as to who is to have the greenest lawn. The hot sun and strong winds are drying everything up, but in the evening the hoses are set to play and the lawns are thriving.

Sunday last, the Monterey baseball team, including its members from the regiment, went over to Santa Cruz. Lieutenant Vestal, with his machine filled with officers, motored over, only to see a defeat of 6-5 for the home team. Capt. and Mrs. Jackson entertained June 16 at a pretty and elaborate supper for Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Miss Davis and Captain Smith. Miss Edith M. Hall is in the post for a visit and is the guest of her uncle and his wife, Major and Mrs. Herman Hall. Tuesday evening saw the usual number of bathers turn out to catch the 7:40 car for the Del Monte tank. These parties are so jolly that even those who do not swim find pleasure in going over to watch.

Mrs. Frank D. Wickham left Friday on her way to Los Angeles. She will stop for a few days at Yuma, to see Captain Wickham, who is stationed there with his company. Lieutenant Adams has successfully passed his operation performed June 20, but has suffered very much. Mrs. Adams remained with him a few days longer, and the Lieutenant is now much better.

The latest automobile enthusiasts are Dr. Treuholtz and Lieutenant Solé. The lure of the motor seems to have captivated everyone in this ideal part of the country, with good roads and so many beautiful views. Dr. Shelly U. Marietta reported last week for duty at the post.

Saturday morning, June 22, a most impressive formation was held on the parade on the occasion of the retirement of Regimental Q.M. Sergt. George Feldcamp and the presenting to him of a certificate of merit for his services during the insurrection in the Philippines. It was the first time the regiment was large enough to form in line of masses, and the affair drew numerous spectators from the garrison and Monterey, many coming out in their machines.

The evening of June 22 Capt. and Mrs. Davis entertained four tables at bridge. The prizes, dainty water colors of the Drive, were won by Mrs. Hill and Colonel Bowen. The pleasant evening ended with a light supper. Saturday evening last Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Fonda delightfully entertained the campers who had been together at Idlewild. Supper was served out of doors. Among the post people who were their guests were Col. and Mrs. Barth, Major and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Captain Jordan and Mrs. Merriman.

Much to the surprise of the weather man and the oldest inhabitants it has been raining for the past day or two. The oldest inhabitants called it "wet fog," but Sunday night the drops came down too rapidly to be called anything but rain. Several of the regiment braved the storm, however, to go over to Del Monte to hear the Sunday evening concert, which proved well worth the trouble.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Pullman are receiving congratulations of the regiment on the arrival of a little daughter. Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle have moved to quarters No. 83 on the Musketry Hill. Captain Benteen, with his three little daughters, has taken quarters No. 46. Captain Clinton has returned from a short leave spent in the city. Captain Davis and Captain McPeely have been up from San Francisco for a few days, and Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue left June 27 for a short shopping trip.

Major and Mrs. Rose have been having as guests Miss Rose, the Major's niece, and Mrs. Rose's aunt and sister. After the swimming Tuesday evening the bathers adjourned to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Barth's attractive home for supper. Mrs. Greacen and Mrs. Fuller served, while the rest of the party sat about the fire gaily chatting. Mr. and Mrs. Fonda and Miss Ames joined the party from the city. Wednesday afternoons have been set aside by Mrs. Bowen and her daughter as their afternoon "at home" and every week finds someone enjoying a cup of tea while listening to the band.

Thursday afternoon the side lawn of Major and Mrs. Lewis's home was turned into an open-air theater, where the thrilling tales of "Snow White" and "Sleeping Beauty" were presented by the Misses Lewis, Benteen, Fuller and "Patty" and Elizabeth Merriman. Mrs. Hoey arrived unexpectedly from the East on the evening train Monday. Lieutenant Hoey's detail for map making has been indefinitely suspended. Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey entertained at dinner for Lieut. and

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Mrs. Hoey June 27, having as other guests Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoop, Lieut. and Mrs. Rivet, Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen, Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell. Little informal tables of bridge are proving very popular these evenings and while their husbands have been away Mrs. McPeely and Mrs. Fuller have had the ladies at their homes.

Captain Hathaway, M.C., returned Thursday from accompanying the 19th Infantry to its station. Dr. Ford has also returned from his extensive detail.

At the annual election of club officers Thursday night the old officers were re-elected, Lieutenant Colonel Barth as president and Lieutenant White as secretary. Mrs. McCaskey entertained at luncheon June 28 for Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Learmonth.

Word has been received from Fort Leavenworth of the final standing of the regimental representatives. Capt. F. J. Morrow made the staff class, having graduated number five, and Captain Read, although with a comparatively high standing, failed to make it, and is expected to arrive in the post the first of July. Captain Jackson has been ordered to report at Fort Leavenworth as one of the instructors for the coming year.

Mrs. Hoop entertained at a jolly sewing party Saturday, serving tea at the close. Her guests were Mesdames Barth, McCaskey, White, Fuller, Smith, Doyle, Stilwell, Greacen, Rivet and Hoey. Mr. Charles McCaskey, son of General McCaskey, U.S.A., retired, with his wife and family, has taken a cottage near his father in Pacific Grove and expects to remain there during the summer. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Miller, with Miss Ruth Miller, returned from their tour of the Yosemite June 29. The church bus was unusually crowded Sunday morning, taking many over to St. Mary's-by-the-Sea to hear Miss Edith Hall play a violin solo as the offertory. She played "The Swan Song" beautifully.

The post was well represented at the baseball park Sunday afternoon, when the team from Santa Cruz came over to play Monterey on their home grounds. The visitors were beaten 9 to 1.

SMOKER ON THE U.S.S. WASHINGTON.

U.S.S. Washington, Portsmouth, N.H., July 9, 1912.

While the Washington was lying in Havana Harbor, awaiting orders which her crew and a hundred or so extra marines had almost given hopes of receiving, an idea struck the athletic officer, Ensign Conrad Ridgely, that a smoker would be a good thing to break the monotony. It took about a week for rehearsal and buying of "makeup" and then we were ready for the big night. The stage was built forward on the forecastle and if anyone had wanted to see a pretty sight all they would have had to do would be to look out on that mass of sailors and marines that crowded the forecastle. The officers and a number of ladies occupied the deck nearer to the stage. Our admiral, Admiral Osterhaus, was present, and really enjoyed our little performance. We invited visitors from the Rhode Island, the Patuxent, the "Maine Dredge" and also a few friends from shore. Ensign Ridgely, U.S.N., and Captain Day, U.S.M.C., were very diligent at rehearsals and too much cannot be said as compliments to them. The officers in general were very good in helping us out in the line of wardrobe.

The evening for the entertainment was ideal, a bright and starry night, with a big summer moon. The orchestra opened the entertainment with an overture by Lampe. Then the fun began with the opening chorus by the entire company, entitled

"The Ragtime Violin." The first and third choruses were original parodies by the company and made quite a hit. An extra by V. S. Marcus and J. McCarthy, U.S.N., presented a dialog that would have made an iron man laugh. Next was a dialog by A. L. Dewey, U.S.M.C., and J. Schaeck, U.S.N., as a young business man and a dumb negro, which met vociferous applause. A novelty very seldom seen aboard ship was barrel jumping by Bright and Covenay, U.S.N., far better than most on the stage at present. Bright has played in the best theaters of the country. They did some very difficult tumbling and hand balancing also. J. McCarthy, an old standby at "smokers," had his usual good line of talk and closed his act with a buck and wing dance; he did black face to perfection and "sho" did know how to shake them feet." The next number was a trio by A. L. Dewey, U.S.M.C., F. J. Gebhard, U.S.M.C., and F. H. Maier, U.S.N.; Maier as a Bowery newsboy, Dewey a Charlie boy, and Gebhard a shine. Harmony was their feature and with a few weeks' more rehearsal they would have been ready for "Orpheum Time" at \$5 per.

Next was an intermission for refreshments and "casts," and believe me, we sure did eat and drink—(iced tea) till we couldn't eat any more. The mess cooks were very good in doing their part and the sandwiches were something fine. Our caterer, Shea, worked night and day and with his able assistants prepared a feast that would tickle the palate of the most critical epicure. And maybe the ice cream didn't go down, in old Havana where the sun shines all the time! Another selection by the orchestra opened the second half. The sixth number was a strong act by T. A. Clark and A. C. Crapo, U.S.N. Clark was billed as the strongest man in the world—he lifted some weights ranging from 600 to 1,200 pounds; while Crapo burlesqued all the stunts. The feature of their act was a little Black Art; there was a wire fastened to a boom overhead and to Crapo's waist, and back of the stage a bunch of huskeys; the strong man could lift the clown off the stage with one hand. The clown gradually rose and everyone held his breath, when a crash was heard and poor Mr. Clown hit the stage with a bump. There were no bones broken, but next time we are going to use an anchor chain for hoisting purposes. This act was very good from start to finish. The next number was by J. H. Queen and W. Singleton, U.S.N., who both made quite a hit, in black face. Queen has a very good voice and has been on the professional stage.

The next number was by Paul Barbour, U.S.M.C., who did an excellent singing and talking act, entitled "He Was Every Inch a Man." He was assisted by a little American newsboy living in Havana, by the name of Paul, who had been in the habit of coming aboard. His appearance was a surprise and he received such applause that the act was stopped for several seconds. Barbour showed elocutionary powers far above the average and has worked professionally in vaudeville and stock. Then came an extra number by A. T. Reed, U.S.N., who was introduced as J. Warburton Hothingtonwell Butts. He gave a monolog that kept the audience in an uproar. Next came a sketch by V. S. Marcus and S. Applestein, U.S.N., as Dutchman and a burlesque marine, with a very funny parody on "Blue Bell," the words being made up from things that had happened aboard the ship. Their act was highly amusing, as Mr. Marcus is a professional and knows how it is done. The last number was a very laughable sketch in black and white by C. E. America and T. A. Clark, U.S.N. Mr. America took the part of a Southern "coon"; he has been on the professional stage and carries the negro dialect to a finish. Their song entitled "Where I've Been" was the feature. Last but not least was the "Grand Finale" by the entire company. They sang one chorus and one verse of "Auld Lang Syne" and then all of Uncle Sam's little sailors went aft for their hammocks.

It was a grand success from start to finish and considering the fact that the whole thing was planned and gotten up in

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one week's time it exceeded all expectations. The performance lasted for five hours and was a solid round of entertainment. Too much cannot be said as thanks to Mr. O'Connor, our bandmaster. The Washington enjoyed the performance and their regret was that they did not have enough room to invite every sailor and marine on board the Rhode Island and Patuxent, which were in Havana with the Washington. "Alas and amon," the monotony was broken and the Washington was soon on her way to Guantanamo Bay with a bunch of jolly good fellows and a good wish for all.

P. W. B., U.S.M.C.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 8, 1912.

Capt. G. R. Salisbury, U.S.N., has returned from several months' stay in Guam, where he was Governor of the island, and is now the guest of relatives in Independence, Mo. Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart, wife of Lieutenant Gearhart, of Fort Monroe, arrived Thursday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Mallo, in the city. Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Eaton have gone to Colorado Springs to remain during the summer vacation.

Major W. N. Bishop left Thursday for an extended stay at Culpeper, Va. Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn will leave Aug. 1 for Philadelphia on special duty. Mrs. A. A. Fenn, guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. D. Webster, and Major Webster at Fort Douglas, Utah, returned Monday. Capt. W. N. Hughes, 7th Inf., left Monday for Rich Hill, Mo. Capt. Berkeley Enoch, 19th Inf., left Sunday for a month's stay in New York.

Capt. Hamilton Bowie, of Fort D. A. Russell, is the guest of friends at the garrison. Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, who has been the guest of relatives in Portland, Ore., for the past month, has returned to his station. Mr. Maynard Oliver, accompanied by his sister, Miss Ethel Oliver, left Sunday for San Francisco, where her marriage to Lieut. J. W. Peyton, 13th U.S. Inf., will take place.

A large number were present July 4 to enjoy the athletic events. Lieut. W. H. Sage, Jr., C.E., deserves much credit for his successful direction. The Engineers took first place in athletic events, and the cup offered went to the Engineer battalion, consisting of Cos. E, G, H, and 2d Battalion and M, 3d Battalion. The winners in the meet are as follows:

Broad jump, Miller, Co. G, C.E.; Whitmyre, Co. M, C.E.; Hopkins, Co. D, Signal Corps, 20 ft. 2 in. High jump, Newman, prison guards; Britts, Co. M, C.E., 5 ft. 1 in. Sack race, Jones, Co. H, 7th Inf.; Billsborough, Co. G, C.E.; Conger, Co. E, Engineers. 220-yard dash, Foley, Co. H, C.E.; Hopkins, Co. D, Signal Corps; C. C. Miller, Co. G, Engineers; time, 25 3-5 seconds. Potato Race, C. C. Miller, Co. G, Engineers; L. Miller, Co. G, C.E.; Donnelly, Co. B, 7th Inf.; time, 35 seconds. Obstacle race, Luts, Co. E, C.E.; Betzer, Co. G, C.E.; Postlewaite, Co. B, 7th Inf.; time, 11 seconds. Wheel race, Hines, 7th Inf.; Bero, Co. G, C.E.; Smithson, Co. G, C.E.; time, 25 2-5 seconds. Tent pitching, Engineers, 19th Inf.; time, 2:57. 100-yard dash, Foley, Co. H, Engineers; Hopkins, Signal Corps; Berlin, C.E., 19th Inf.; time, 11 seconds. Wheel race, Hines, 7th Inf.; Bero, Co. G, C.E.; Smithson, Co. G, C.E.; time, 25 2-5 seconds. Tug of war, Prison guards. Equipment race, Wallace, Co. H, C.E.; Richardson, Co. H, C.E.; Wagner, Troop F, 15th Cav.; time, 1:38. One-half mile relay, 3d Battalion, 7th Inf., Engineers. Rescue race, mounted, Ambulance Corps, Engineers, mounted detail from 7th Infantry. Relay race, mounted, Co. H, Engineers; Ambulance Corps, Co. E, Engineers.

Mrs. Xavier Blawieit is the guest of her father, Mr. Charles Tanchetta, in the city. Miss Josephine and Miss Dora O'Keefe are leaving for an extended visit with their brother, Father Timothy O'Keefe, of San Francisco, chaplain, 12th Cav.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Nisbet, of Kansas City, were honor guests at a dinner given Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. James W. Furlow. Mrs. James G. Brewster has left for an indefinite stay with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Knight, and Captain Knight at Yellowstone Park, where Captain Knight is in command of the Park during the summer. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Thomas announce the engagement of their daughter, Sara Ellis, and Lieut. George Burgess Foster, Jr., U.S. Med. Corps. The ceremony will take place early in September. Mr. Frank Foley, who has recently obtained an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy, left Saturday for Annapolis, Md.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 8, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller entertained on Thursday evening in honor of Commo. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, who shortly leave, the Commodore having been retired July 1. Seven tables of bridge were played, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Samuel Gordon, Mrs. George A. McKay, Capt. Henry T. Mayo, Capt. Jay M. Salladay, P.A. Paymr. John R. Hornberger and Civil Engineer McKay. Others present were Mrs. Wing, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Major and Mrs. Gamburg-Andersen, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, P.A. Paymr. John R. Hornberger, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon, Mrs. A. A. Pratt, Mrs. Eugene Tobey, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay.

On Saturday Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray also entertained at dinner in honor of Commo. and Mrs. Brown, and for Col. and Mrs. Waller, Major and Mrs. Carl Gamburg-Andersen, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley and Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay. Prizes at bridge were won by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Standley and Major Gamburg-Andersen, while guest prizes were presented to Commo. and Mrs.

Brown. Another dinner in honor of this popular couple was that of last night, when Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Standley invited Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell and P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger, Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger and Mrs. C. M. Ray were winners of prizes at bridge.

Mrs. Herbert L. Kelley entertained last week for her sister, Mrs. R. Kirby Van Meter, who, with P.A. Paymaster Van Meter, is to leave this month for Washington, D.C. Bridge guests were joined later by others who dropped in for tea. Mrs. Clarence Kempff, who recently joined Lieutenant Commander Kempff, inspection officer here, is spending a week or ten days in San Francisco, on account of the illness of her mother. Commo. and Mrs. Thomas D. G. Griffin and Captain Washington, of the Yorktown, and Mrs. Washington have just returned from a delightful ten days' visit to the Yosemite Valley. P.A. Paymr. James F. Kutz has reported for duty aboard the Independence, C. Surg. and Mrs. Holton C. Curl have been entertaining the Surgeon's mother, who has been up from her San Francisco home for a several days' stay. Within a few days Miss Nourse, of Washington, D.C., will arrive for an extended visit at the home of Mrs. Curl, who is planning a number of affairs in her honor. P.A. Surg. James S. Woodward has left for Ukiah with a number of insane patients for the state hospital.

Capt. and Mrs. Fred Coleman have left for Chicago for station. Ensign and Mrs. Samuel Henderson sailed on the Sonoma this week for Guam for station. Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Laird left for Guam on the same steamer. Mrs. Alexander McCracken and Miss Isabelle McCracken have closed their San Francisco home and have gone to Carmel-by-the-Sea for July.

Lieut. Ferdinand L. Reichmuth has reported and been assigned to duty in the machinery division. Lieut. Milton S. Davis, attached to this division, has been assigned as executive officer of the Cleveland and will leave July 10, taking the ship for a short cruise before she sails for San Diego on July 28. He is acting as commanding officer of the cruiser, while Lieut. Allen B. Reed, just detached from the yard, is serving in a similar capacity aboard the Denver. Mrs. Reed will stay at Mare Island while the Denver is in Southern waters. Asst. Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall left last night for the East, assigned to duty as inspector of steel for the Western District, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. P.A. Surg. H. W. B. Turner, visiting his mother, Mrs. Mary Turner, at this yard since his return from the Philippines on the Buffalo, has been assigned to duty at the Yerba Buena Naval Training Station, relieving P.A. Surg. E. E. Curtis.

Miss Helen Reef and Ray Maynard came up to-day to remain over the Fourth as house guests of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker. Mrs. John R. Hornberger entertained at a delightful children's party last week for a couple of dozen little ones. This afternoon the belles and beaux of many seasons hence were entertained at a similar affair given at the quarters of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Phillips S. Lovering.

The naval auxiliary Buffalo, which acted as convoy to the submarines Grampus and Pike in their trip up the coast to Bremerton, returned yesterday. Extensive repairs have been requested on the vessel, which is expected to remain at Mare Island for at least a couple of months. It is believed that she will be sent out to the Asiatic Station with men for the fleet in China waters during the fall. The gunboat Vicksburg is on her way to the yard from Central America, after having stopped at San Diego for target practice. Urgent repairs have been authorized on the vessel, which will remain here for several weeks at least.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., July 10, 1912.

The officers and ladies had a most delightful picnic on June 26, when the officers from Fort Hamilton played baseball with the officers of Fort Hancock. The ladies went first on the Q.M. boat General Johnson and had lunch in an empty set of quarters. The officers arrived later on the Connell. After the game, the score of which was 18 to 17, in favor of Fort Hancock, the officers and ladies of that post served delicious refreshments under a tent fly which was put up next the club. The party from here consisted of Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Wyllie, Mrs. Mayes and the Misses Mayes, Lieut. and Mrs. Oldfield, Colonel White, Lieutenants Hall, Crawford, Grey, Captain Sevier, Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Webster, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. and Miss De Knight, of Bay Ridge. The team played Governors Island and were again defeated, the score being 14 to 3.

Friday Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Hunter, from Fort Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. De Knight, of Bay Ridge, and Capt. and Mrs. Hayes. The same night Capt. and Mrs. Wyllie gave a lovely dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Wildrick.

Mrs. A. G. Pendleton returned last week from Fishers Island, to pack up for their new station, Fort Terry. Lieutenant Pendleton left Monday, while Mrs. Pendleton left Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Ansell and their three children left June 27 for the Delaware Water Gap to spend two months. Captain Smith left on Monday for Brookfield, Conn., to be with his family until joining at Monroe Aug. 28.

Major Hess returned Monday from his inspection trip, only to leave Wednesday for Mt. Gretna, where he will be for several weeks. Mrs. Hess had with her over the Fourth Dr. and Mrs. Webster and their two children, from Brooklyn, and Miss Copeland. Mrs. Phisterer entertained at bridge on Thursday afternoon for Mesdames Hess, Hayes, McKie, Hall, Feeter, Embick, Oldfield, from Fort Hamilton, Miss Gelston, the Misses Hopkins and Miss Lauderdale, from Bay Ridge, Mrs. Sutcliffe and Mrs. Wetzel, of New York, and Miss Lewis and Miss Hobart, who are her house guests. After the game Mrs. White and Mrs. Nelson served refreshments, assisted by Mrs. and Miss Williams.

Mrs. N. S. Williams of Williamstown, Mass., has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Williams, the past week. Capt. and Mrs. Embick are entertaining their sister-in-law, Mrs. J. B. Embick. Captain Embick has just gotten an automobile, which he has learned to drive himself. Capt. and Mrs. Embick entertained delightfully at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Feeter, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. McKie and Major Callan.

Capt. and Mrs. Wyllie gave a most enjoyable dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Major and Mrs. Williams and Miss Williams. Major Williams and his family are now packing for their move to their new station, Fort Monroe. Captain Embick spent Tuesday and Wednesday of last week in Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer gave a pretty little dinner on Saturday in honor of their house guests, Miss Lewis and Miss Hobart.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., July 8, 1912.

The ladies "hold the fort" at Porter, with only three or four officers and a dozen or more of the fair sex and a number of visitors in the garrison. Capt. John N. Straat is in command, Major McFarland, as well as Colonel Traut, having accompanied the troops to Mt. Gretna, leaving by rail on July 2.

Lieut. William C. Stoll returned on Friday from the Pan-American rifle meet in the Argentine Republic. Lieutenant Stoll was weighted down, literally speaking, by his many honors as one of the crack shots, in or out of the Army. A handsome medal, a shotgun of the best and most expensive make, and a beautifully fitted suit case, all of the numerous toilet articles being mounted in silver, were his share of the spoils of the competition.

Capt. Philip E. M. Walker has been a guest in the post during the past week. Since his retirement for ill health he has lived in the open air, having a fine string of race horses which have done splendidly on the track for the past year. Recently Captain Walker has married a charming young woman in Washington, who will join him in Buffalo in the

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near future. In the meantime he is locating a furnished house in this locality for his bride.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Keller were hosts for a delightful card party on Tuesday evening. The honor guests were Major Wilkins, of Chicago, and his young daughter, who was en route home from an Eastern school. A gold hat pin was won by Mrs. McFarland, and a brass letter rack by Lieutenant Mason. Another pleasant affair was a bridge afternoon given by Miss Margaret Robertson to introduce her sister, Mrs. William Wheatly, of Fort Logan, Colo., to her Fort Porter and Buffalo friends. Colonel Robertson was stationed in China for a number of years and his apartment at the "Westgate," near the post, is most attractive with curios brought from China, Japan and the Philippines. The maid who served the delicious refreshments is a Japanese, who wore her native costume; the linen and crockery were also Japanese.

Miss Mitchell, who has been in the East for some weeks, returned from Brookline, Mass., last Wednesday. Mrs. Mitchell's sister, Mrs. Brockbridge, has also been in Brookline, enjoying a most delightful visit to Major and Mrs. John C. White. Major White is writing a book of Army life.

Lieut. Laurence N. McNair, U.S.N., has a leave and will be with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eben McNair, at their country place, Silver Lake, during the month of July. Mrs. Ferguson, whose husband was a naval officer, is the guest of Mrs. Walter Schoenkopf, who gave a handsome luncheon on Tuesday for her friend at Falconwood, the beautiful home on Grand Island.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 9, 1912.

The bay has had a busy appearance with the ships at anchor here and the boats have been very busy with parties going out to the ships, as there are many people summering here who are getting their first experience with Navy life. Quite a number of parties in the afternoons have been enjoyed. The Jamestown people seem to enjoy the Monday afternoon skating parties at the Training Station and a large crowd were over on Monday, in spite of the heat.

Mrs. Charles Henry Davis entertained at luncheon for Miss Edmonia Adams, daughter of Rear Admiral Adams, U.S.N., on Tuesday. Those enjoying Mrs. Davis's hospitality were Misses Adams, Harmon, Downing, Elmer, Parker, Caperton, Lippincott, Siegfried, Robinson, Bachelor and Davis.

The midshipmen had a dance given in their honor on Saturday evening at the Casino. Pay Dir. Charles H. Eldredge, Mrs. and Miss Eldredge arrived for a long stay at the Garden house from Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Albert Gleeves, Misses Gleeves and Miss Magruder are at Harmony Villa. Rear Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Mason, Rear Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Winterhalter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Milton Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. Royal E. Ingersoll have registered at the Bay View Hotel during the week.

DRAMATICS AT CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, P.I., May 25, 1912.

On April 17-18, the 6th Infantry Dramatic Club gave what is to be their last of a series of excellent plays, which have been thoroughly enjoyed. "The Man on the Box," was presented at Keithley and Zambonga, where the enthusiasm for the effort was very warm. The above and "The Magistrate" were produced at Zambonga. The Anti-Tuberculosis Society gained a nice sum for the building fund of a new hospital, the receipts going for this purpose. With the regiment's departure for the States many pleasant thoughts of the pleasure given by the club are evident. The success of the plays has been made possible by the able direction of Dr. E. P. R. Ryan, and warm expressions, of appreciation to him and his talented wife are forthcoming from all quarters. A large loving cup was presented to Dr. Ryan with all the officers and ladies of the post present and with proper remarks by many members of the 6th Infantry.

A version of "The Man on the Box" was the last performance, playing two nights at Camp Keithley, one at Zambonga and again at Camp Keithley. This beautiful little play was rendered with the dash, spirit and atmosphere of a professional performance, and aided both the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and the Army Relief Fund.

Dr. E. P. R. Ryan was seen in the title role and as the Zambonga papers said of him, "he was the right man, in the right place, on the box." Mabelle-Chapman Ryan, who has delighted so many with her beautiful voice, showed wonderful ability in technic and dramatic art, as the Colonel's daughter, "Betty Anselmy." Lieutenant Elliott, as "Count Karloff," was indeed good. His comedy Irish characters were splendid. Lieutenant Cook as a double in "Judge Watts" and "Colonel Raleigh" portrayed two separate and distinct old men with remarkable ability.

Captain Ryther, as "Colonel Anselmy," was very good; but better as "Colonel Lukon" in "The Magistrate," in comedy parts. His German character in "The Man on the Box" abounded with comedy. Mrs. Gordon, with the widow part "Mrs. Conway," kept all her admirers won in her magistrate character and added a great many more. Lieutenant Peake played the part of "Charles Henderson" in a genteel way for his first effort on the boards.

Mrs. Darby was a very pleasing, dashing, beautiful Nancy in the plays at Keithley, but was unable to go to Zambonga and Miss Pearl Mitchell replaced her in her part and played remarkably well. Mrs. Elliott, as the maid, showed herself to the best advantage. Lieutenant Simpson, playing three characters, was as always, well received. He played an Irish, French and plain character with equal ability. He has conducted the business side of all the productions, with untiring effort and with much ability.

"The Magistrate" was rehearsed for production at Zam-

boarded with three new characters and some changes in the old cast. A review of the work done by the old members seems unnecessary, but the new members, who went on with such a short notice and few rehearsals deserve especial praise. Mrs. Ryan played the part of "Agatha Pocket" instead of Mrs. Gregory and plays an entirely different character, a mere difference of portrayal. Captain Gordon as the butler and "Isadore" was very good. Miss Mitchell, as the maid, was charming and demure. Lieutenant Penke, as the Englishman, was very good, taking the part played before, so originally, by Lieut. W. H. Simpson. "The Magistrate" was enjoyed very much, but was not as good a play as "The Man on the Box," for the reason that it had not been properly rehearsed.

Hopes are being expressed that Dr. and Mrs. Ryan will be stationed again with the 6th Infantry in the United States and we may have a continuance of this very pleasant work. We feel well repaid for the twelve performances put on and the pleasure given to the men has been worth the efforts. A vote of thanks, by the caste, is also extended to the officers and ladies at Zamboanga, who were responsible for our excellent time while there.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., July 8, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Davis have with them as house guests the Colonel's sister and niece, Mrs. Robert Means Davis and Miss Elizabeth Nisbet Davis, of Columbia, S.C. Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, who spent a short leave at Cambridge, Md., with Captain Hicks's mother, have returned to the post. Miss Mullen has returned to her home on Staten Island.

During night drill Monday Mrs. Davis entertained the ladies of the post at cards, the officers coming in after drill for a Dutch supper. Capt. and Mrs. Matson are planning to take a three-day trip to Gettysburg this week with Captain Matson's father and mother. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson left Friday for Knoxville, where Mrs. Wilson will remain until just before the troops go to Monroe for target practice in August. Mr. B. B. Wilson, of Washington, spent the Fourth with Capt. and Mrs. Wilson.

The launch Wilhelm took a party up to Washington the evening of the Fourth to see the fireworks set off on the White House lot. In the party were Col. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. and Miss Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallogly, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. and Miss Jackson and Lieutenants Chandler and Swan. Miss Swan was the guest of Miss Dorothy Jackson over the Fourth. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown left on Wednesday for Plattsburg, N.Y. Mrs. Brown, with the three children, will spend the summer in Plattsburg, rejoining Lieutenant Brown the last of August at Fort Monroe, their new station. Mrs. Shippam is spending the summer with her parents in Minneapolis, Minn. Lieutenants Thompson and Van Deusen both had short leaves over the Fourth. The former went to Atlantic City while the latter spent his leave around New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Gallogly are planning to get away this week. Mrs. Gallogly and Dick will go straight to their new station, Atlanta, Ga., while Lieutenant Gallogly will go up to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for several days.

Col. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. and Miss Davis on Friday were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hicks. Twelve Y.W.C.A. girls enjoyed an outing on this post recently, when they were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis. Dr. and Mrs. Van Poole, our new surgeon and his wife, are expected on the post to-day.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., June 20, 1912.

The reception given by the officers and ladies of the 5th Cavalry for Gen. and Mrs. Macomb on Monday afternoon was a brilliant affair and attended by all in the post as well as many friends from Honolulu. Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure and Mrs. Edward A. Sturgis poured tea, and Miss Wilder presided at the punch bowl.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturgis gave an attractive dinner on Monday for Gen. and Mrs. Macomb, twelve covers being laid. Mrs. Daniel D. Gregory gave a charming bridge party for Mrs. Wallace B. Scales on Saturday. The guests included Mesdames Sturgis, Culler, Dixon, Mathews, Winnia, Apple, Gibson, Adams, Hand, Deems, Parker, McClure, Barton, Naylor, Hanson, Scales, Bell, Foerster, Willyoung, Rodney, Van Agnew, Miss Bell and Miss Scales. The prizes were won by Mesdames Scales, Deems and Rodney. Mrs. Barton poured tea and Miss Winnia served the ice.

A reception and hop was given on Saturday evening for the officers and ladies of the 1st Infantry. Gen. and Mrs. Macomb, Col. and Miss Mansfield, Col. and Miss Wilder, Col. and Mrs. Rogers and Capt. and Mrs. Apple received. A delightful musical program was rendered by the 5th Cavalry orchestra. Preceding the hop Col. and Miss Wilder gave a dinner of ten covers in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Macomb; Capt. and Mrs. Apple had a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Rogers and the following were hosts for dinners: Major and Mrs. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Foerster and Capt. and Mrs. Gibson. The afternoon Post Bridge Club met with Mrs. Foerster on Wednesday. Mrs. Denner and Mrs. McClure winning the prizes. Miss Mitchell entertained the Friday Afternoon Club at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Adams won the prize.

Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson gave a dinner on Tuesday evening for Colonel McGunnegle, Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Colonel Hirst, Mrs. Adams and Major E. V. Smith. Miss Mansfield gave a pretty luncheon on Thursday for Miss McGunnegle, Miss Smith, Miss Johnson, the Misses Wilder and Miss Mitchell.

Col. and Mrs. James S. Rogers gave a dinner on Wednesday for Colonel McGunnegle and Col. and Miss Mansfield. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Shuttleworth gave a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Scales. Capt. and Mrs. Scales sail on the Lurline on Tuesday for the mainland.

Mrs. William R. Gibson gave an attractive tea on Thursday for the ladies of the 1st Infantry. Mrs. Rogers and Miss McGunnegle received with Mrs. Gibson; Mrs. Kumpé poured tea, and Mrs. Mount served ice. Assisting were Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Longanecker and Miss Johnson. Col. and Mrs. James S. Rogers had as dinner guests on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson, Mrs. Adams and Lieutenant Hattie.

Capt. B. H. Watkins and Capt. Dewitt W. Chamberlin have both purchased new autos; this makes nineteen machines in the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, of the 1st Infantry, arrived on the Thomas. Mrs. Mitchell was Miss Carroll, of Portland. They were married on May 13 at Portland, Ore. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph McAndrew are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter, June 11.

Colonel McGunnegle has moved from the "tent city" to the Jones Ranch House, at one time used by King Kalakana as a country home. It is surrounded by fine large trees.

Colonel Mansfield will soon leave the Department of Oahu and will probably remain away until his retirement for age next October. He has been granted two months' leave from Aug. 5.

The transport Thomas arrived June 12 and brought a great many home from details, including Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Captain Haight, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Gillespie, a sister of Mrs. Cunningham. Lieutenants Jackson and Lauber and several new lieutenants for the 1st and 2d Infantry, 5th Cavalry and Artillery.

Miss Dorothy Jordan, a daughter of Mrs. Smith, will remain at the post with her mother until August, when she will return to the mainland to enter school.

The reception given by Major and Mrs. McClure June 20 for the officers and ladies of the 1st Infantry was one of the prettiest affairs ever given here. Receiving with Major and Mrs. McClure were Col. and Miss McGunnegle. Assisting were Mrs. Cruikshank, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Aloe and Mrs. Foerster.

Capt. Edward Shuttleworth has been relieved as post com-

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missary and Capt. E. C. Carey, 1st Inf., has been detailed in his stead. Capt. George E. Kumpé has relieved Capt. Archie Harris as adjutant of the 2d Infantry. Captain Harris is post adjutant to Colonel Mansfield. Capt. B. H. Watkins gave a charming dinner Saturday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith and for Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews, Capt. and Mrs. Kumpé, Mrs. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Dorothy Jordan and Lieutenant Jackson.

The Thomas brought many friends for Honolulu en route to the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Peter Marquart spent several days in Honolulu with friends, Capt. and Mrs. Miller giving a dinner at the "Moano" for them. Capt. and Mrs. Adams spent several days in Honolulu, giving an anniversary dinner for nine at Young's Hotel on the 13th. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Kay gave an evening bridge for Misses Mitchell and Ruttencutter. Miss Mitchell and Lieutenant Wright won the prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpé gave a reception for Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith on Wednesday evening at the Officers' Club, 2d Infantry. Nearly all the officers and ladies of the garrison were present. Col. and Mrs. Rogers assisted Capt. and Mrs. Kumpé in receiving and Mesdames Mount, Gibson, Mathews and Longanecker and Miss Johnson assisted in serving the guests to punch, ice cream and cakes. The decorations were of the gigantic ferns from the Koolan hills and with the supper room in the Infantry blue, the rooms were most attractive.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., May 31, 1912.

There is great interest in the new non-commissioned officers' club, in course of construction and soon to be formally opened. It is the first of its kind in our Army and is being tried here as an experiment, and from all indications will prove a great success. The membership is limited to all non-commissioned officers of the post in good standing and holding warrants. The honorary members are Major Gen. J. F. Bell, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, Col. George K. Hunter and the regimental commanders and regimental adjutants of regiments stationed at the post, the adjutant general, the battalion commander and adjutant of the Artillery battalion, the post surgeon and the second senior medical officer if a field officer.

Among recent arrivals at the post are Capt. R. C. Loving, M.O., and his wife and three children from Camp Connell. Capt. Fitz Hugh Lee, 7th Cav., spent an interesting week as an observer of the target practice aboard the U.S.S. South Dakota, recently arrived. Capt. and Mrs. Robert B. Powers returned last week from Japan, where they spent several months. Mrs. Powers was quite ill when she left on Thursday, but is now entirely recovered.

Owing to the absence of the 7th Cavalry band at Baguio and the departure of the 19th Infantry band on the May transport, there have been no hops recently at Schofield Hall.

Major Edwin P. Wolfe, M.C., and Mrs. Wolfe arrived on Thursday from Augur Barracks to take station here. Lieut. Harold Marr, 1st Field Art., has been on sick report for a week from a badly sprained ankle, received during a heated game of tennis. The Artillery court, the Cavalry court and the Medical court are the scenes of very lively games of tennis almost every afternoon. Artillery players are Col. C. T. McArthur, Major D. E. Aultman, Capt. Nelson Margetta, Lieut. H. E. Marr, Lieutenants Bateman, Greely, Teague, Hollingsworth and Dr. Hill; while on the Cavalry court can be seen Capt. F. H. Lee, Captain Humphrey, Lieutenants Lahm, Davis, Chapman and Smith. In the medical garrison the players include Captain Haysinger, Dr. T. N. Penrose, Dr. H. C. Coburn, Dr. Bastion and Captain Loving.

Mrs. M. C. Butler, jr., 7th Cav., has been quite ill for a week with acute appendicitis. Dr. and Mrs. T. N. Penrose entertained informally all the medical garrison at tea last Monday in honor of Dr. Penrose's father and mother, who left a few days later for the United States.

Capt. James Rhea, 7th Cav., has just been appointed inspector in the Philippines Constabulary, which necessitates his leaving the post and going into Manila for headquarters. On Saturday last his little son, Fitz Hugh Lee Rhea, entertained all the children of the post at a party which celebrated his seventh birthday. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank P. Lahm spent Decoration Day at Los Banos, having motored up there in their big touring car. Many congratulations were sent from McKinley to Comdr. and Mrs. Magruder at the naval station of Cavite on Saturday, May 25, the nineteenth anniversary of their marriage.

Mrs. George K. Hunter received the sad news of the death of her brother in the States about two weeks ago. Mrs. Hunter has since been quite ill with acute indigestion and it is thought that this was caused by her depressed state of mind. Miss Gilman, our postmistress, has been enjoying a rest for a month at Baguio. Mrs. Coburn, wife of Dr. H. C. Coburn, has been spending a month in Baguio, but is expected back in the post shortly.

The moving pictures at the Y.M.C.A. have been especially good the past few weeks. The film taken from Chauncey Olcott's famous play, "Colleen Bawn," was especially enjoyed. The film, "Lost in the Jungle," shown last week, was so realistic that it was encored.

The 7th Cavalry expects soon to welcome back to its ranks Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Montgomery. Lieutenant Montgomery has been on detached service in the United States, but is expected to arrive on the June transport. Mr. Herriek, physical director of the Y.M.C.A., is returning to the States by way of Europe. He has been of great assistance to many at the post, especially in the ladies' swimming class, which met

twice a week. Among those that swim exceptionally well are Mrs. Frank E. Davis and Mrs. D. H. Scott.

Lieut. and Mrs. Waterman were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm on an interesting motor ride to Antipolo. Col. and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond have returned to the medical garrison after an absence of three months, during which time Mrs. Raymond returned to the States, while Colonel Raymond spent his time traveling in Japan and China. Mrs. Raymond was called home by the illness of her mother, but was met at Honolulu with the sad news of her death. Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Miss Wilhelm and Mr. Chandler formed a party which motored to Antipolo last week to join in the annual May festivities. Lieut. William F. L. Simpson, 6th Inf., is the guest on the post with his cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Spring.

MANILA.

Manila, P.I., May 31, 1912.

The Army and Navy Club was the scene of a lively banquet when the officers of the 13th Infantry gave a farewell dinner in honor of Col. R. H. Loughborough, who left on the May transport for the States. Many toasts were drunk, music was played by the 13th Infantry band and a thoroughly good time was enjoyed. Colonel Loughborough is loved alike by officers and men, and many good wishes for a safe arrival and a speedy return are going across the ocean with him. Owing to the crowded condition of the May transport Col. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon did not leave for the States on that boat, but are still in Manila at the Manhattan Hotel. Miss Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Major Alexander Davis, has been spending a few days at McKinley, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kilian. Ladies' night at the Army and Navy Club is only a name these days, owing to the heat and the absence of most of the military people from Manila. At the last meeting of the Friday Bridge Club, which meets at the University Club, Mrs. Thomas J. Powers was the one holding the highest score for the month while Mrs. Frank P. Lahm, of Fort McKinley, was a close second, with only twelve points difference.

Major Herbert M. Lord, paymaster, is expecting on the June transport the arrival of both his wife and son, Lieut. Kenneth P. Lord, who has recently been assigned to the 7th Cavalry, stationed at Fort McKinley.

Since the arrival of the 6th Infantry on the transport Warren on Monday, that regiment has been in camp on the Malecon, Col. Les Fabiger in command, his wife and two daughters are occupying the house belonging to Col. William Beach, whose wife and niece sailed recently for the homeland.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, in temporary command. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry ordered to command.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga., Major Gen. William W. Wetherapoon.

The Panama Canal Zone.

Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn., Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb., Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.

Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th U.S. Cav., in temporary command.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal., Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.

Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T., Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Ball.

Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I., Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Co. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks. D.O.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, G, H and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Vancouver Bks. Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMMANDS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio, S.P., Cal.; F and

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L. in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G. Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K. Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A. D. E. I and L. are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troop A, Presidio of S.F.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho; B, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; Troops C and D, Yosemite National Park, Cal.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, G, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and F, Douglas, Ariz.; H, Nogales, Ariz.; I, Ft. Apache, Ariz. Entire regiment will sail from San Francisco Jan. 5, 1913, for Honolulu to relieve 5th Cavalry.
5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu. Will sail for U.S. about Feb. 5, when relieved by 4th Cavalry; station to be designated later.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.
13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.
14th Cav.—Hqrs., band, Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F and G, Ft. Clark, Texas; H, Marfa, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C July 2, 1910.
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.
Company and Station.
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
82d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
91st. Jackson, Bks., Fla.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
105th. Ft. Roger, H.T.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Williams, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
159th. Ft. Roger, H.T.
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
164th. Jackson Bks., N.Y.
165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio of S.F.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Philippines; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Co. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Co. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Co. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Root, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Sailed from Manila for United States June 15, 1912. Upon arrival will be quartered at Presidio of San Francisco cantonment.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Sailed for there Feb. 5, 1912.
9th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 2d Battalions sailed from Manila for the United States June 15, 1912, and 3d Battalion will sail July 15. Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and 1st Battalion will take station at Fort Thomas, Ky.; 2d Battalion at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and 3d Battalion at Ft. Sill, Okla.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Co. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Co. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 2d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Co. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. McKenzie, Wyo.; Co. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Machine-gun Platoon and Co. I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Sailed for latter place Dec. 5, 1911.
25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 2d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; 3d Battalion, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Co. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Fort Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Co. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; 1st Battalion, and Co. A and D, to Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. B and C, to Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; 2d Battalion, and Co. G and H, to Ft. Liscomb, Alaska, and Co. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to July 9. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. Sailed July 8 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.
FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Efficiency In Many Men is Due to an O-P-C

Many a man outdoes his fellows by simply conserving his nerve force.

He wears a suspensory, and saves the strain which saps other men's vitality.

The energy which others waste is made to count for most.

Thousands of men have thus learned a secret which you ought to know.

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It tells of a comfort which saves weariness, saves vim and vigor, keeps men at their best. A man who wears it 30 days will never go without it. Write us now.

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Bauer & Black Chicago and New York

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Sailed July 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. Sailed July 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. Sailed July 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Newport, R.I. Address there.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. Sailed July 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Newport, R.I. Address there. Capt. Charles C. Marsh ordered to command.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Newport, R.I.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Newport, R.I.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Newport, R.I.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At Newport, R.I.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Newport, R.I.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Newport, R.I.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Newport, R.I.
PAULING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Newport, R.I.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Newport, R.I.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Newport, R.I.

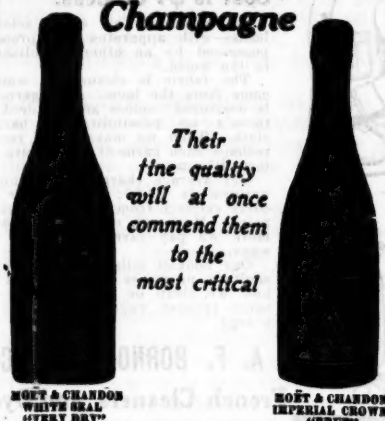
Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson, Commander.
MAYRANT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Cochran, jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Newport, R.I.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. At Newport, R.I.

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SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Newport, R.I.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans. At Newport, R.I.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Newport, R.I.

Atlantic Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except C-4, to Newport, R.I.

CASTINE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At Newport, R.I.
SEVERN (tender). At Newport, R.I.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At Newport, R.I.
C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Newport, R.I.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.

Second Group.

Lieut. Warren G. Childs, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Newport, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At Newport, R.I.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Newport, R.I.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Childs. At Newport, R.I.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Newport, R.I.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Ensign Hugh V. McCabe. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet, except Chester and Iowa, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wilbur G. Briggs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Reno. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Ensign Jonas H. Ingram. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Ordered placed in full commission July 15. Comdr. Edward H. Durell ordered to command.
BIRMINGHAM (scout), 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. En route to the navy yard, Philadelphia, from patrol of the ice fields of the North Atlantic.
CHESTER (scout), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. Sailed July 7 from Boston, Mass., for Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Tsingtau, China.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. Sailed July 2 from Honolulu, H.T., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At Tacoma, Wash.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Shanghai, China.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Shanghai, China.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
First Torpedo Group.
Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles F. Pousland. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shonerd. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

First Submarine Group.

F-1. Lieut. James B. Howell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At Portland, Ore.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood A. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign James S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood A. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Yokohama, Japan.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. At Olongapo, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svaz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

China Squadron.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander.
RAINBOW, C.C., 14 secondary battery guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Shanghai, China.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAH, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Harry A. McClure. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hongkong, China.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

First Group.

DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Shanghai, China.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Horbert A. Jones. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Chefoo, China.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. Sailed July 7 from Shanghai, China, for Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign James L. Oswald. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

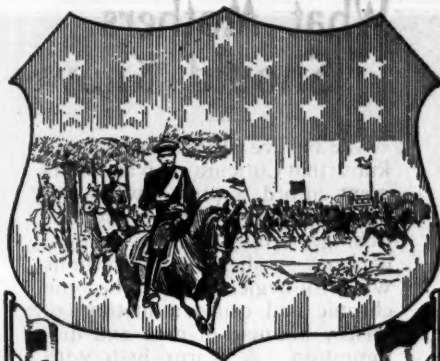
Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Karl F. Smith. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James O. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Shanghai, China.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Prdeaux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Annapolis, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Ordered placed in commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHEYENNE, M. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Farlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
O-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.



For the leaders of U. S. fighting men

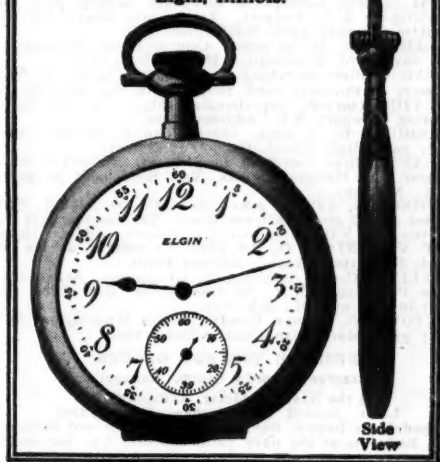
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DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Arrived July 8 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the East Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. In commission first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock ordered to command.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. In first reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. Sailed July 6 from Sausalito, Cuba, for Portland, Ore. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Ensign Michael A. Leahy. At Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.
NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Milo F. Draemel. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. In first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

What Mothers Should Know

We believe all mothers should know that Cuticura soap and ointment afford a pure, sweet and most economical treatment for itching, burning infantile humors, eczemas, rashes and irritations which, if neglected, often become chronic and cause a lifetime of misery because of pain and disfigurement. A warm bath with Cuticura soap, followed by a gentle application of Cuticura ointment usually brings immediate relief, baby sleeps, worn-out, worried parents rest and peace falls on a distracted household.

OZARK, M. 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G. 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA (tug). Bttn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Nipe Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is the receiving ship at Boston.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, M. 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G. 6 guns. Lieut. John F. Greene. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VULCAN (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C. 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. Sailed July 7 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to be placed in reserve. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C. 18 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WHEELING, Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson. Sailed July 5 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, G. 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw, Commanding.
Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.
The Bailey is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for docking.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests. The De Long is assigned to special duty at the Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Lawrence, Paul Jones and Truxtun. Torpedoboats: Farragut, Goldsborough and Rowan.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Torpedoboats Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

CHOCTAW. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Chief Bttn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Chief Bttn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TECUMSEH. Chief Bttn. Herman P. Rabbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bttn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. The itinerary of the summer cruise of the Ranger is as follows: Arrive Havre, France, July 1; leave Havre July 13, arrive Plymouth, England, July 14; leave Plymouth July 23, arrive Malaga, Spain, Aug. 1; leave Malaga Aug. 8, arrive Algiers Aug. 11; leave Algiers Aug. 17, arrive Gibraltar Aug. 20; leave Gibraltar Aug. 27, arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 2; leave Madeira Sept. 8, arrive Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 30; leave Bermuda Oct. 7, arrive Boston Oct. 12. Total for voyage, 10,150 miles. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Mauretania, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 20, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira, and the Bermudian, sailing on Oct. 5, the last which will reach the ship at Bermuda.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city.) Comdr. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired, sailed from New York city on her annual cruise May 21. Address care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Newport will cruise for five months, which will include stops at ports of England, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. On the voyage home the boys will have a week's stop at Hamilton, Bermuda, and will arrive in New York on Oct. 8.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. William C. Cole. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet.")

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. (See "Salem" under "Special Service.")

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., for repairs. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

RAPID FIRE SALUTES.

A garrison order has been issued in Dublin requiring sentries to salute, inter alia, all closed motor cars, all open cars containing officers or gentlemen bearing the appearance of officers, and anyone in plain clothes having the appearance of an officer. It is not surprising to hear that in the case of sentries posted at busy spots like the Bank of Ireland the effect of this ridiculous edict has been to keep the men presenting arms practically all the time they are on duty. The Evening Herald published a humorous illustrated article, in which it was calculated that every sentry saluted not less than



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Our average charge for cleaning a uniform is \$2.50; then \$1.50 will cover carriage from and to almost any point. Moreover, on orders of \$5 or more we pay carriage charges both ways.

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seventy-five times per hour. Needless to say, the most unlikely of Dublin's citizens have found themselves received with "military honors" while going about their daily business; and it must be peculiarly gratifying to the commissioned ranks of the Army to know that nearly all the clerks of the Bank of Ireland, the porter arriving in a taxi with two bags, and even the Herald reporter, have been credited by poor "Tommy" in his anxiety to do his duty with "having the appearance of officers"—*London Truth*.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher, Witherspoon and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of June 11—Firearm, Charles A. Young; automatic firearm, Ivar Johnson; hand firearm, Frederick T. Russell; gun to be mounted upon automobiles, Norbert Koch; sighting device for machine guns and the like, Boris Svistounoff; fluid brake for recoil guns, Walter Heilemann; forearm lock for guns, John C. Kremer and Ansley H. Fox; ventilated sighting rib for guns, Frank O. Hoagland; valve for hydraulic brakes in guns with recoiling barrels, Emil Olsson; projectile for ordnance, Henry Stanbridge; submarine signaling and safety device, Charles Brown; construction of floating vessels, Joseph William Isherwood. Patents issued to those in the Army and Navy—Game, No. 1,029,448, Lieut. Comdr. Earl P. Jesson, U.S.N. Issued week of June 18—Firearm, Alfred H. Worrest; automatic firearm, Newton C. Schellenger; night sight for firearms, George A. Seely; single trigger mechanism for double barrel guns, Alfred H. Worrest; telescopic sight for ordnance, Otto Forstmann; safety firing attachment for breech loading rifles, Frederick Hartney; automatic steering device for torpedoes, Harold W. Shonnard. Issued week of June 25—Range finder, Albert A. Michelson; device for raising sunken submarine vessels, Halfdan Aronsen. Issued week of July 2—Firearms, Edward E. Redfield; combined multibarrel gun and range finder, Hudson Maxim; magazine gun, Francesco D. Ubaldo; projectile, John H. Brown.

A little girl was reading a composition of her own on "Grant's Work in the Civil War." She got on swimmingly until she reached Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. Then she told how Lee wore his sword and was handsomely attired in full uniform; "while Grant," she announced, "had on nothing but an old, ragged union suit."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

"This is where Warren fell," said the guide, showing the visitor Bunker Hill and the monument.

"Warren?" said the visitor. "Never heard of Warren."

"What, never heard of General Warren?"

"No; what particular style of airship was he flying?"—*Yonkers Statesman*.



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ISOLATED BATTERY EQUIPMENTS

Letter No. 38. July 13, 1912.

The exacting demands of a very critical public have necessitated considerable originality on the part of architects, engineers, artists, etc., in the decorating and furnishing of an up-to-date hotel or restaurant.

Individual decorative illumination of tables, by combination lamps and flower-vase fixtures, has been in vogue for several years; but the means for conducting the electric current to the fixtures has always proven exceedingly difficult.

Flexible cords, plugged into receptacles on the side walls of the room, have proven a very unsatisfactory make-shift. Furthermore, such practice eliminates all tables except those which are near the side walls of the room.

It is necessary not only to move the tables around, but to combine them and change the tops so that any reasonable number of persons may be accommodated at one table. To provide an ordinary receptacle from the lighting circuit to meet these various requirements has always proven impracticable.

The Drake Hotel Company was confronted with this problem when building the elegant Blackstone Hotel of Chicago. They were especially desirous of providing, in their American Beauty Dining Room, an unexcelled system of decorative illumination.

This matter is best described by a letter received from Mr. Ben B. Moore, Chief Electrician of the Blackstone.

"When this matter came up, a system of storage batteries, attached to each table, was suggested, and finally adopted.

"A number of batteries were installed, and the results were fully up to the expectations of the Management, until the batteries had been subjected to the equivalent of about one hundred and fifty charges and discharges. They then commenced to deteriorate so rapidly that the necessity of purchasing new batteries had to be faced.

"Lead storage battery propositions were considered without giving any real light on the subject, as none could be purchased with any guarantee of life or operated on a certain cost-per-month plan.

"Attention being called to the fact that the Edison Storage Batteries are not injured by overcharging or overdischarging, this battery was investigated, as these two conditions were considered paramount for a successful individual table lighting system.

"Inasmuch as there were no similar installations by which to be guided, The Blackstone, as the pioneer in this particular line of table lighting, had to accept the word of the Edison Storage Battery Company. However, after eighteen months' use of this battery, their claims for it seem to be well founded.

"It may seem strange that the overcharge and overdischarge features should constitute the larger percent of the required qualifications; but in actual



practice there is no way of telling just how much charge a lead battery should have, after being subjected to service for several days, unless one takes individual voltage and hydrometer readings of each cell. This requires the services of a battery man for eight hours per day.

"In addition to the two qualifications as stated, the ideal battery for this class of work must be able to hold its charge indefinitely.

"In The Blackstone, storage batteries are also used in the illumination of candy pieces, such as steel mills, railroad locomotives, steamboats, airships, and many other fancy articles. It can be readily seen that when charging time comes around, one has on hand a number of batteries to be charged, all of which have been differently discharged. It is found that an Edison Battery can do what would be radically wrong with a lead battery, viz., all the batteries can be given a complete charge whether they are in need of it or not. This does not injure the Edison Battery, but on the contrary, appears to agree with it. It eliminates the labor and care one must give to lead batteries in the various readings, a saving in labor in this one item of approximately 90%.

"The old theory of adhering to a fixed maximum rate of charge and discharge each time does not

apply to the Edison, which can be discharged to zero at any rate, and overcharged. They can be left in a discharged condition, accidentally reversed in charging, etc., without the least injury.

"In a lead battery, there is a longer charging than discharging period, and the charging rate should be varied as they near the end of charge. Compare this to an Edison charging time, where, for illustration, in place of starting at a five ampere rate and decreasing, you can set your charging rate at twenty amperes, come back after five or six hours, and take your voltage reading. If it registers 1.85 volts per cell for an hour, your batteries are charged. No other readings are necessary.

"The ability to recharge Edison Batteries in a hurry is an invaluable asset. Think what a great convenience it is to have a battery on discharge service for several days, and then, at a leisure period, take out the batteries, recharge, clean and have them back in five or six hours, all good, guaranteed for another half week or over, always using the same batteries, and not having to carry spare ones in stock.

"To one who is responsible for the continuous operation of a service where batteries are employed, it is a source of great satisfaction to be unable to find any trace of deterioration in the battery as a whole, or any loss of active material in the battery plates, and to know positively that he can expect, with confidence, reliability from his source of energy.

"Sometimes an attendant will accidentally drop a portable lead battery, despite the fact that he well knows the battery is quite apt to be internally injured, or that the leak will not appear for several hours, and that when it does appear, the acid will eat into and destroy almost anything with which it comes in contact. While no doubt the potash of the Edison Battery will injure a carpet or rug, it is possible to drop such a battery without injuring the plates or steel containers.

"The proper care for good service from Edison Batteries requires the following rules:

"Renew the solution once each year; Keep the plates covered by adding distilled water; Give the battery sufficient charging and plenty of work; Give the battery at least ten per cent. of the labor one would give a lead battery when cleaning it up.

"I have found, in practice, that the Edison Battery is one that stands up, is reliable, has long life, and increases in capacity and efficiency for years, after you begin using it, instead of decreasing from the very start. A battery that the maker is willing to guarantee, that will save time and money, that you can abuse without injury, that retains its charge indefinitely, that is not injured by overcharging, that is not injured by overdischarging, that weighs half as much as a lead battery, for same capacity, that can be recharged in a hurry, and that the user takes pleasure in recommending.

"An Edison Battery installation usually has paid for itself by the time the first solution is renewed, and every time thereafter it is renewed, you save the cost of a set of lead cells.

"The history of the achievements and the success of The Blackstone as the pioneer in this line of decoration and illumination would not be complete, had not the Edison Battery been the connecting link that made the individual table illumination idea not only possible but practical."

(Signed) Ben B. Moore.

While the decorative lighting of dining tables does not enter very largely into Army and Navy requirements, there are dozens of adaptations of storage batteries in which the practical requirements are almost duplicated by this service.

I therefore thought you would like to know what a very able man has to say on the subject, after practical experience with Lead and the Edison Batteries.

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21, 1911, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,
Chief Engineer to and Personal Representative of
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